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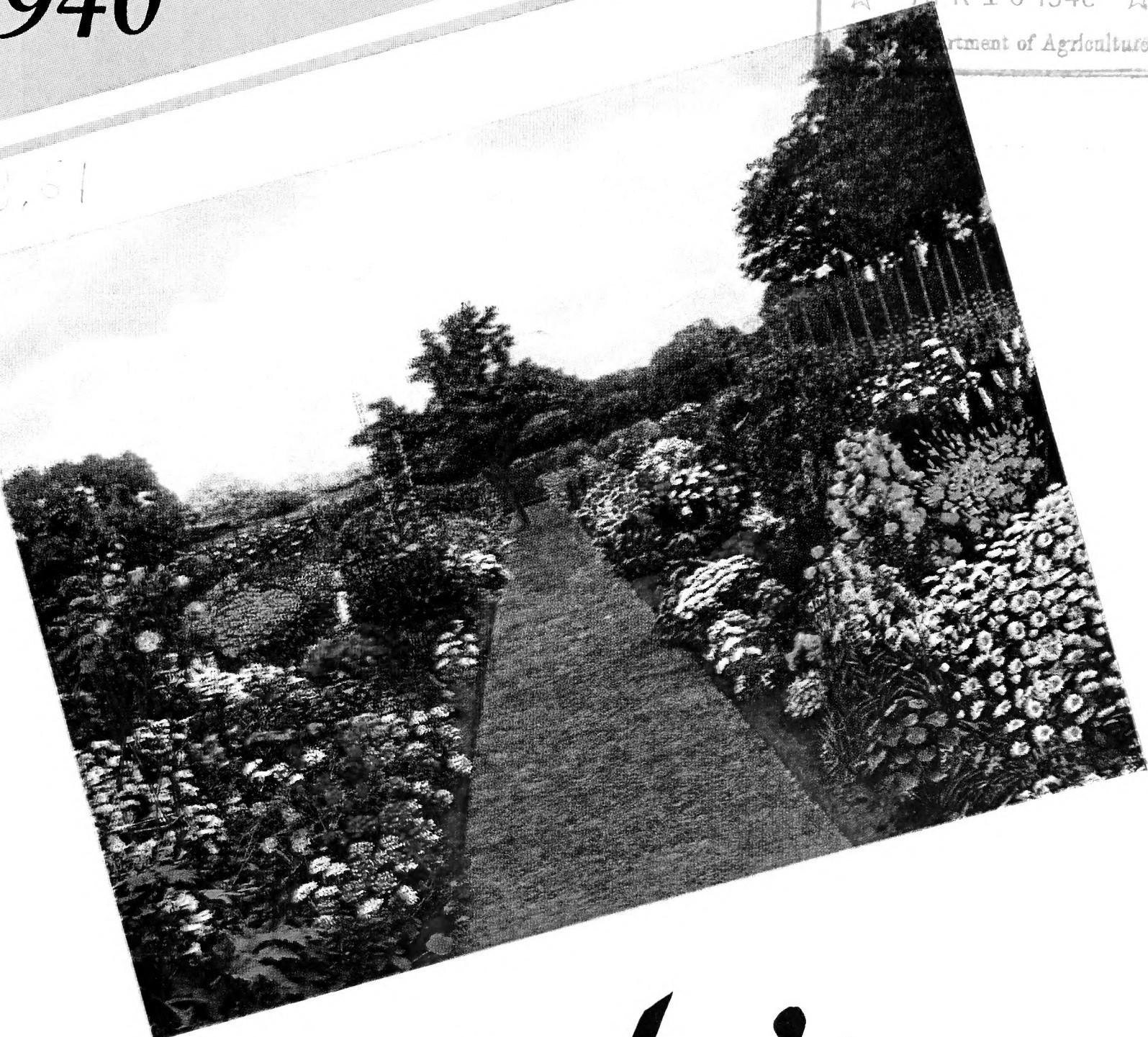


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Department of Agriculture.



Lehde's
PLANTING GUIDE and LIST
of CHOICE NURSERY STOCK

The
Edward Lehde
Nurseries

Lehde's

Roses



CATALONIA



VILLE DE PARIS



EDITOR McFARLAND



J. C. THORNTON



SCARLET GLORY

INTRODUCTION

ATTRACTIVE HOME GROUNDS HAVE BECOME THE FASHION

If your place is not already a beauty spot, why not make it so? You can do it gradually if you like—extend it over several seasons, spending a few dollars at a time, and adding one unit after another. Or, if you want to make one job of it, tell us what you feel inclined to spend and let us help you invest it to the best advantage.

VISIT THE NURSERIES—ANYTIME

You are welcome at our nurseries whether you come for pleasure or to buy. Come often throughout the season and see the various displays of bloom. We have better parking facilities than ever before as we have enlarged our parking lot.

SELECT YOUR OWN FRESH DUG PLANTS

For quick selection of plants to take home in your car, visit the sales department. Some plants are ready in pots, others freshly dug and temporarily heeled in, ready to pull up; others can be dug for you in a reasonable length of time.

FULL VALUE AND SATISFACTION

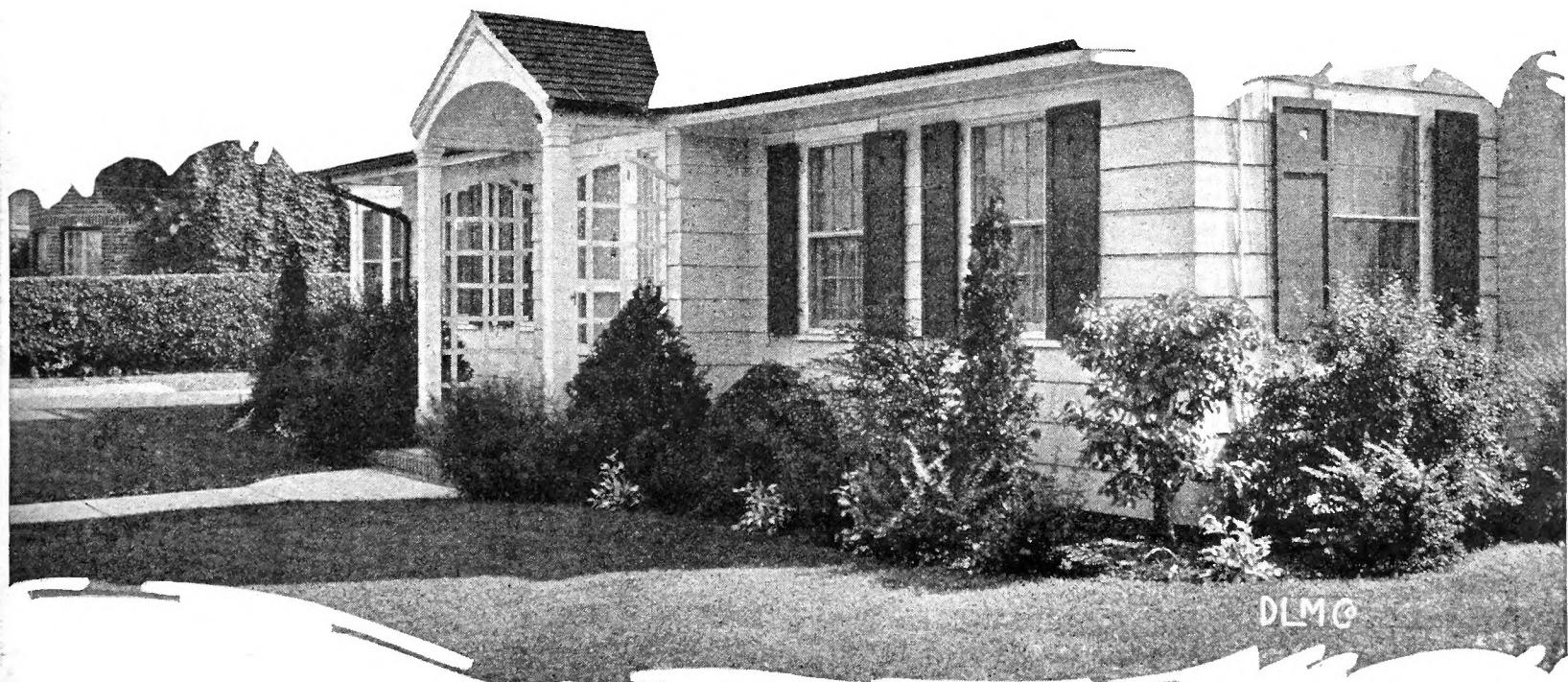
People come to our nurseries because they find full value and satisfaction. They acknowledge the Lehde Nurseries as an authority for expert advice. They also have found that at no other place in or near Buffalo can such a great variety of freshly dug, true to name quality stock be found.

EDWARD LEHDE NURSERIES

Out Clinton Street
1½ miles beyond city line
then turn left

Telephone, TR-iangle 5868

FRENCH ROAD NEAR CLINTON STREET
GARDENVILLE, N. Y.



Guarantee

We guarantee our plants to be healthy and free from injurious insect pests; to be dug carefully, and packed properly to reach you in good condition. Complaints on this score must be made immediately on receipt of goods.

We guarantee our plants to be true to name; if they are not, we will give you new ones at the first proper planting season after their falsity becomes apparent, or credit you with the amount of the purchase price. In no case do we assume liability for more than the purchase price.

We do not guarantee our plants to live since we have no control over them after they leave our hands. You can guarantee their success by giving them proper care.

We are ready at all times to answer any questions you may have as to their proper culture. If, however, any of our plants die and are so reported within 90 days after date of shipment, we will share your loss and furnish replacements at half price, the customer to bear the cost of transportation and planting.

If you desire to have the plants insured against loss, you can accomplish this by the payment of a premium at the time of purchase. This premium will be quoted, if you will state exactly to what extent and for what period of time you wish to be insured.

All agreements under this guarantee are contingent on the original bill having been paid in full.

Terms—Net cash with order.

CARE OF NURSERY STOCK

It is safe to say that 98% of the nursery stock received directly from a reliable nursery that fails to grow, or does grow but is always stunted and weak is due to improper handling after it is received by the customer.

When the stock is received, open the bundle in the shade, out of the wind, and cover. If you are not ready to plant immediately, heel the roots in the ground, soaking them well as you do. If well heeled in they can be kept without damage for a reasonable time.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS

In ordering nursery stock our customers are requested to state explicitly the mode of conveyance by which they wish their stock forwarded. We make shipments by freight, express, motor truck, or parcel post. The price for all our material is at the nursery and does not include delivery. We can make shipment by motor truck at a moderate charge, provided the order is large enough to make a truckload. When no route or method is designated, we exercise our judgment. In no case do we assume responsibility after packages are shipped, except for our own mistakes. When losses occur by detention or mishandling, claim should at once be made on the transportation company by the consignee. For parcel post add 10% of the value of the order for postage, plus 50c. for packing charges.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE



Plants of Annual Flowers

15c. per dozen

Ready to Plant in Your Garden

Annuals have only in the past few years come into their rightful place in the planting scheme. They have, in the past, been considered separately from the regular planting, segregated in special places or beds instead of in conjunction with the rest of the planting.

While there is a place for separate beds of annuals, that is only one of many ways in which they can be used. They are especially good to fill in the vacant places in perennial borders and supply that much needed color in Midsummer. They are good to fill in empty spaces in young shrub borders. They supply bright dashes of color in the rock garden after the brilliant display of the early-flowering perennial plants is past. Annuals are also the most effective and economical plants to use after the Tulip beds have faded. Then there is the old-established custom of using them in window and porch boxes.

Not only are the varied uses of annuals responsible for their popularity, but also the ever-widening range of varieties and colors which have come about the past few years. A demand for separate colors in the more popular varieties has also been felt and an up-to-date nursery should supply this need. They are obtainable in small plants at a very low cost or in seeds.

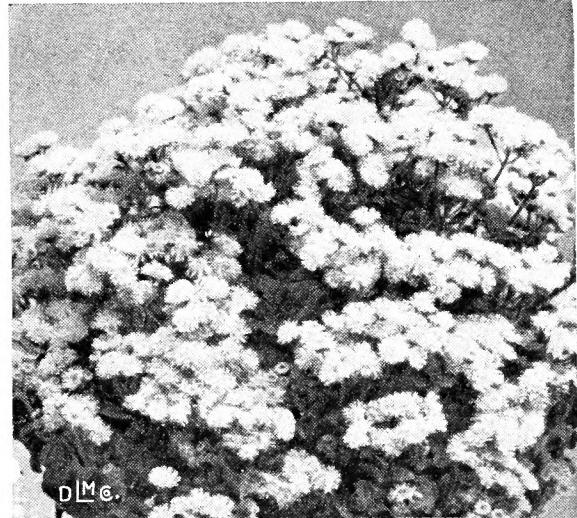
In planting annuals masses of separate colors, thus giving contrast, is so much more effective than a hit or miss planting of many colors.

Planting time of annuals usually begins about the middle of May, depending upon exposure, although some of the hardier varieties can be planted before this time and the most tender varieties should be set out after this time.

Protection from frost is sometimes necessary. The short amount of time required to cover with newspapers is more than compensated for by the additional growth of the plants.

In purchasing annuals care should be taken to purchase young plants that are not woody and stem hard. Stem-hard plants never develop properly and always remain stunted. Purchasing directly from a reliable grower is the best guarantee for good results.

Name	Color	Remarks
African Daisy (Arctotis).....	White	For cutting
African Daisy (Dimorphotheca aurantiaca).....	Mixed	For cutting
Ageratum , Irwin's Purple Beauty.	Blue	For edging
Alyssum , Little Dorrit.....	White	Dwarf edging
Aster		
Amer. Branching (Wilt-resistant).	White	For cutting
Amer. Branching (Wilt-resistant).	Lavender	For cutting
Amer. Branching (Wilt-resistant).	Pink	For cutting
Amer. Branching (Wilt-resistant).	Ruby red	For cutting
Amer. Branching (Wilt-resistant).	Purple	For cutting
Amer. Branching (Wilt-resistant).	Rose	For cutting
Early Royal (Wilt-resistant)....	Lavender	For cutting
Early Royal (Wilt-resistant)....	Pink	For cutting
Early Royal (Wilt-resistant)....	Purple	For cutting
Early Royal (Wilt-resistant)....	Rose	For cutting
Early Royal (Wilt-resistant)....	White	For cutting
Early Royal (Wilt-resistant)....	Mixed	For cutting
Early Giant.....	Light Blue	New
Giant Crego.....	Mixed	Ostrich plume type
Balsam , Camellia-flowered.....	Mixed	Oldfashioned flower
Calendula		
Ball's Orange Improved.....	Orange	For cutting
Lemon Queen.....	Yellow	For cutting
Orange King.....	Orange	For cutting
Radio.....	Orange	For cutting
Sunshine.....	Yellow	Shaggy type
Calliopsis	Mixed	Annual Coreopsis
Canterbury Bells , Annual.....	Mixed	Bellflowers
Carnation , Chabaud Giant	Mixed	Fragrant
Celosia		
Dwarf Crested (Cockscomb).....	Mixed	Late bloom
Fiery Feather.....	Red	Extra dwarf



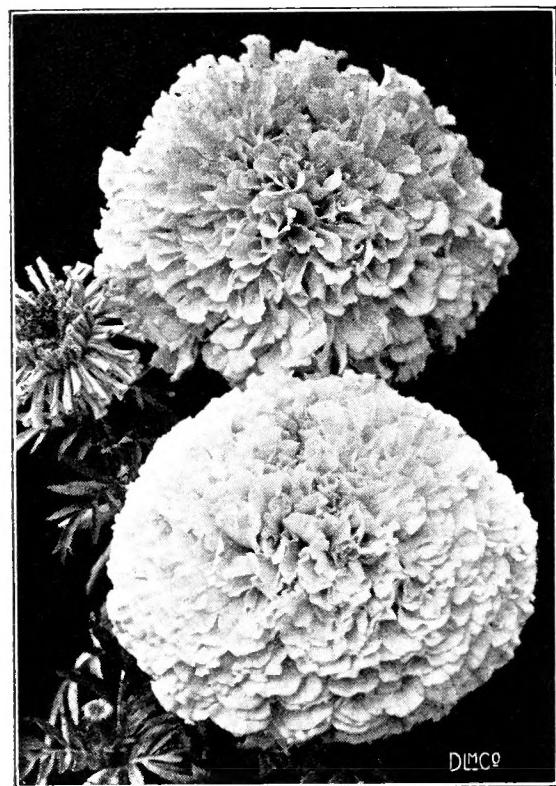
Ageratum



Calendula, Orange King

PLANTS OF ANNUAL FLOWERS—Continued

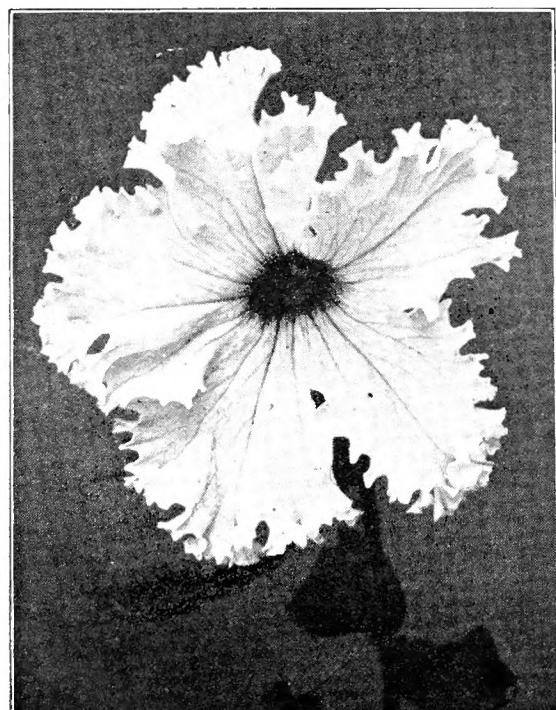
15 cents per dozen



Marigold



Nicotiana



Petunia

Name	Color	Remarks
Centaurea cyanus, Double Blue (Bachelor Button).....	Blue	Easy culture
Cyanus, Mixed.....	Mixed	Easy culture
Jubilee Gem.....	Blue	Dwarf type
Cosmos , Early Double Crested.....	Mixed	Tall for background
Early Sensation.....	Mixed	Tall for background
Klondyke Orange Flare.....	Orange	Tall for background
Dahlia , Unwin's Dwarf Hybrids....	Mixed	New dwarf Dahlias
Gaillardia , Double.....	Mixed	For cutting
Heliotrope	Dark blue	Sweet-scented
Larkspur , Tall Branching.....	Red	For cutting
Tall Branching.....	Mixed	For cutting
Upright, Blue Spire.....	Blue	For cutting
Upright, Los Angeles Improved..	Rose	For cutting
Upright, White King.....	White	For cutting
Linaria , Fairy Bouquet.....	Mixed	Dwarf
Lobelia , Crystal Palace.....	Dark blue	For edging
Marigold		
Tall African, Guinea Gold.....	Orange	For cutting
Tall African, Yellow Supreme....	Yellow	For cutting
Tall African, Mixed.....	Mixed	For cutting
Dwarf French, Double Monarch.	Mixed	For edging
Dwarf French, Single Legion of		
Honor.....	Yellow and brown	
Dwarf Mexican, Cloth of Gold...Y	Yellow	For edging
Chrysanthemum flowered Sunrise.Y	Yellow	For edging
Gigantea, Orange Sunset.....	Orange	New
Gigantea, Sunset Giants.....	Mixed	New
Dwarf Double French, Coronet..Y	Yellow and brown	For cutting
Dwarf Double French, Golden		
Harmony.....	Yellow	New
Morning Glory		
Improved Heavenly Blue.....	Blue	Vine; from pots
Crimson Rambler.....	Red	New; from pots
Nemesia		
Compacta, Triumph Mixed.....	Mixed	Dwarf
Nicotiana (Nicotine)		
Affinis Hybrids.....	Mixed	Tall
Affinis Hybrids.....	White	Tall
Crimson King.....	Red	Tall
Petunia		
Single Dwarf, Flaming Velvet....	Red	New; window boxes
Single Dwarf, Periwinkle.....	Lavender-blue	Window boxes
Single Dwarf, Snow Queen.....	White	Window boxes
Single Dwarf, Celestial Rose....	Rose	Window boxes
Single Dwarf, Heavenly Blue....	Blue	Window boxes
Single Dwarf, Rosy Morn	Pink	Window boxes
Large Single, Howard's Star....	Crimson and white	Window boxes
Large Single, Violet King.....	Purple	All purpose
Large Single, Black Prince.....	Dark red	All purpose
Large Single, Superb Mixed.....		All purpose
Large Single Fringed, Romany		
Lass.....	Deep red	New
Large Single Fringed, Royal		
Beauty.....	Blue	New
Large Single Fringed, Setting Sun.Rose		New
Giant Ruffled and Fringed.....	Mixed	Unusual
Pentstemon , Sensation.....	Red shades	For cutting
Phlox drummondii , Large-flowering.Rose		For cutting
Drummondii, Large-flowering....Scarlet		For cutting
Drummondii, Large-flowering....White		For cutting
Drummondii, Large-flowering....Mixed		For cutting
Drummondii, Dwarf Star.....	Mixed	New; dwarf
Pinks , Chinese Double.....	Mixed	Fragrant
Japanese, Double.....	Mixed	Fragrant
Poppy , Iceland, Sunbeam.....	Mixed	All Summer bloom
Portulaca , Single.....	Mixed	Rockery; edging
Double.....	Mixed	Rockery; edging

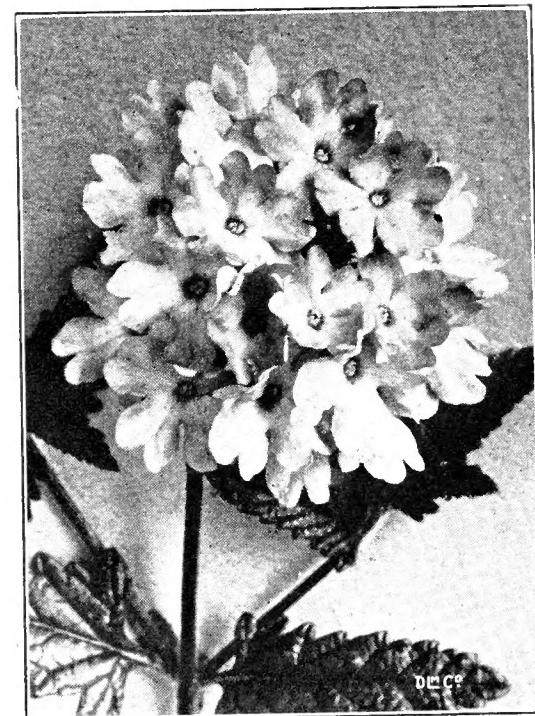
PLANTS OF ANNUAL FLOWERS

15 cents per dozen

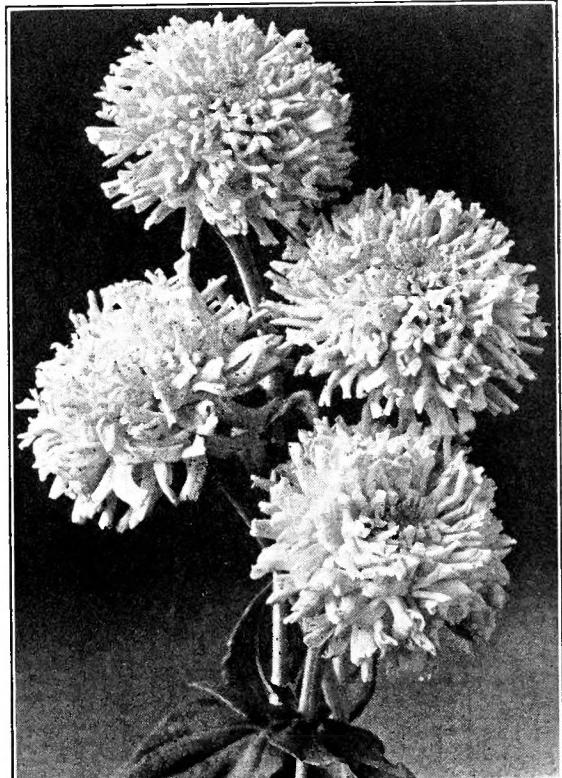
Name	Color	Remarks
Salpiglossis		
Large-flowered Superb.....	Mixed	Partial shade
Salvia		
spendens.....	Red	Fall blooming
patens.....	Blue	Partial shade
Scabiosa , Large-flowered Double	Blue	Tall
Large-flowered Double.....	Maroon	Tall
Large-flowered Double.....	Peach	Tall
Large-flowered Double.....	Red	Tall
Large-flowered Double.....	Rose	Tall
Large-flowered Double.....	Mixed	Tall
Scabiosa		
Imperial Giants, Blue Moon.....	Blue	New
Imperial Giants, Salmon Beauty	.Salmon-pink	New
Snapdragon , Tall, Copper King... Red, overlaid copper		
Tall, Crimson.....	Red	For cutting
Tall, The Rose.....	Pink	For cutting
Tall, Snowflake.....	White	For cutting
Canary Bird... .	Yellow	For cutting
Intermediate, Crimson King.....	Red	For cutting
Intermediate, Venus.	Pink	For cutting
Intermediate, Brilliant Rose.....	Rose	For cutting
Intermediate, Defiance.....	Scarlet	For cutting
Intermediate, Queen Victoria.....	White	For cutting
Intermediate, Golden King.	Yellow	For cutting
Stocks , Ten Week, Double Dwarf..Mixed		For cutting
Verbena		
Dwarf Compact Dannebrog	Red, white eye	Edging
Mammoth, Luminosa....	Coral pink	Low
Mammoth, Lucifer.....	Scarlet	Low
Mammoth, White.....	White	Low
Mammoth, Etna.	Red, white eye	Low
Mammoth, Royale.....	Blue	Low
Venosa.....	Purple	Upright type
Zinnia		
California Giants, Canary Yellow.Yellow		For cutting
California Giants, Scarlet Gem...Scarlet		For cutting
California Giants, Orange King..Orange		For cutting
California Giants, Enchantress...Deep pink		For cutting
California Giants, Mixed.. .	Mixed	For cutting
Dahlia-flowered, Polar Bear.....	White	For cutting
Dahlia-flowered, Canary Bird....	Yellow	For cutting
Dahlia-flowered, Crim. Monarch.Red		For cutting
Dahlia-flowered, Golden Dawn... Yellow		For cutting
Dahlia-flowered, Dream... .	Lavender	For cutting
Dahlia-flowered, Exquisite.....	Light rose	For cutting
Dahlia-flowered, Oriole.....	Orange and gold	For cutting
Dahlia-flowered, Purple Prince...Purple		For cutting
Dahlia-flowered, Scarlet Flame...Scarlet		For cutting
Dahlia-flowered, Mixed.....	Mixed	For cutting
Fantasy, Orange Lady.....	Orange	New; shaggy type
Fantasy, Rosalie.....	Pink	New; shaggy type
Fantasy, Stardust.....	Yellow	New; shaggy type
Fantasy, Mixed.....	Mixed	Shaggy type
Gaillardia-flowered, Navajo.....	Mixed	New; Autumn tints
Lilliput (Dwarf).....	Yellow	Pompon type
Lilliput (Dwarf).....	Orange	Pompon type
Lilliput (Dwarf).....	Purple	Pompon type
Lilliput (Dwarf).....	Salmon-rose	Pompon type
Lilliput (Dwarf).....	Scarlet	Pompon type
Lilliput (Dwarf).....	White	Pompon type
Lilliput (Dwarf).....	Mixed	Pompon type
Scabiosa-flowered Harmony Type.Yellow		New
Scabiosa-flowered Harmony Type.Mixed		New



Scabiosa



Verbena



Zinnias, Fantasy



Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

Perennials are hardy flowering plants whose tops die down each Fall, but each Spring they come up with renewed vigor, increasing in beauty, size, and number of flowers.

PLACEMENT ON HOME GROUNDS

Perennials are planted in all types of gardens, formal, semi-formal and informal. The best way to use them is to plant either in straight beds of a formal nature, or in informal arrangement in curved borders with a background of shrubbery. Sometimes a hedge is used as a background, or perhaps a vine-covered fence. Perennials are used in rockeries; pools are encircled by such varieties as appear to make the surroundings most natural; in fact, they are at home in any place except when planted hit-and-miss about a lawn. Circular or crescent-shaped beds, cutting up the lawn, are not used if the most pleasing effect is desired. To obtain the best results the perennial garden should be planned on paper so that the plants will be placed properly.

ARRANGEMENT AS TO VARIETY AND COLOR

Mass effects are most desirable and this is achieved by planting in groups of at least three, or better still, six of a kind in a group, rather than individual mixed varieties. Large mass effects of color are impressive and offer good contrasts; little dabs of color seem puny and artificial, giving us no opportunity to achieve color combinations. The color arrangements in the garden should be pleasing; however, it is better to love flowers and plant a riot of colors than fear to infringe upon good taste and plant sparingly. When the taste improves the plants can be moved.

ARRANGEMENT ACCORDING TO HEIGHT

Tall plants are set to the back of the border, low edging plants to the front, and those of medium height worked in between. This should not be followed too strictly, however; a little variation affords more interest, but at no time should dwarf growing varieties be hidden behind the taller growing ones. As a general rule, the taller growing varieties should be set about 2 feet apart; medium kinds, 12 to 18 inches, and low growing kinds, 6 to 12 inches.

TIME OF PLANTING

Perennials are best planted very early in the Spring to obtain maximum results, or they can be planted in the Fall for the following year. They, with a few exceptions, do best in an open, sunny place and should have good garden soil containing plenty of humus such as soil from the woods, peat moss, or well rotted stable manure. Their growth can be improved by using, occasionally, a small quantity of high grade fertilizer such as Vigoro.

SOIL PREPARATION

Perennials require a fairly rich soil which is brought about by addition of humus, that is, leafmold, peat moss, or manure, worked in near the surface of the soil.

WINTER PROTECTION

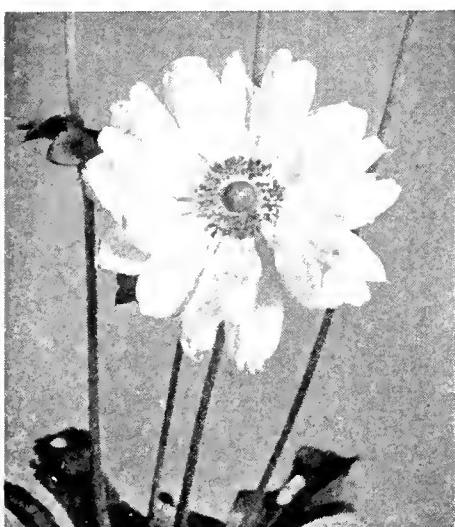
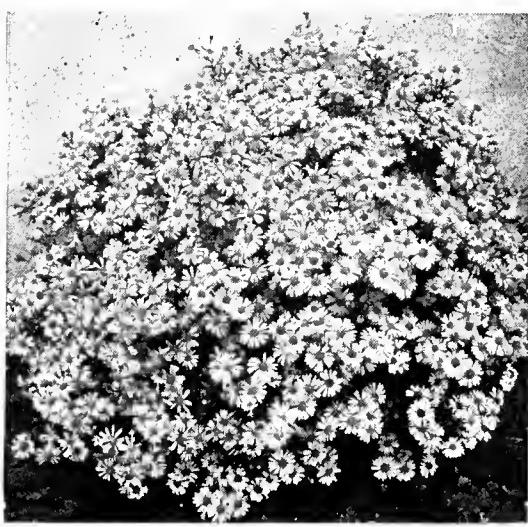
A light mulch of hay, straw, evergreen boughs, etc., will bring the plants through the Winter in fine shape. Do not use leaves as they become soggy, pack down too tightly and are liable to smother the plants. This mulch should be applied after the ground is frozen, usually in December.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

15 cents each, except as noted

Varieties marked (*) are excellent for rock gardens

Name	Color	Time of bloom	Ult. Hght.
Achillea (Yarrow)			
Eupatorium.....	Yellow	July	3-4'
Millefolium roseum (Rosy Milfoil).....	Pink	July-Aug.	1½'
Ptarmica, The Pearl.....	White	June-Sept.	1½-2'
Aconitum (Monkshood)			
Fischeri.....	Blue	Sept.-Oct.	2-3'
Napellus.....	Blue	June-July	3-4'
* Aegopodium podograria... Variegated foliage		All Summer	6-8"
Agrostemma coronaria			
(Rose Campion).....	Deep pink	June-July	1½-2'
* Alyssum saxatile compactum (Basket of Gold)....	Yellow	April-May	1'
Anchusa italicica (Alkanet)...	Blue	June-July	4-5'
* Myosotidiflora	Blue	April-May	1'
* Anemone (Windflower)			
Hupehensis.....	Lavender	Aug.-Oct.	1-1½'
Japonica, Queen Charlotte.	Pink	Sept.-Oct.	2-3'
Japonica, Whirlwind.....	White	Sept.-Oct.	2-3'
Anthemis tinctoria (Hardy Marguerite).....	Yellow	June-Oct.	2'
Aquilegia hybrida (Long-spurred Columbine)....	Mixed	May-June	2'
*Crimson Star.....	Red	May-June	1½'
* Arabis alpina (Rock Cress). White		April-May	6"
Alpina fl. pl. (Double Rock Cress).....	White	April-May	6"
* Arenaria verna caespitosa (Moss Sandwort).....	White	May-June	3"
* Armeria laucheana (Sea Pink).....	Rose	May-June	5"
Artemisia (Sagebrush)			
Lactiflora.....	White	Aug-Sept.	3-4'
Silver King.....	Silver foliage		2-3'
Stelleriana.....	Feathery foliage		1½'
Asclepias tuberosa (Butterfly Weed).....	Orange	July-Aug.	2½'
* Aster , Dwarf, Lilac Time..	Violet-blue	Sept.	15"
*Dwarf, Lady Henry Mad-docks.....	Pink	Sept.	1'
Tall, Blue Gem.....	Blue	Sept.-Oct.	2-3'
Tall, Sam Benham.....	White	Sept.	3'
Tall, St. Egwin.....	Pink	Sept.	2½'
*Species, Alpinus (Alpine Aster).....	Blue	June-July	6-12"
*Species, Wartburg Star....	Blue	June	1'
*Species, Mauve Cushion....	Lavender	Sept.-Oct.	9"

**Achillea****Arabis****Anemone****Aster, Dwarf****Aquilegia, Crimson Star**



Astilbe



Campanula



Chrysanthemums, Korean

HARDY PERENNIALS—Continued

15 cents each, except as noted

Name	Color	Time of bloom	Ult. Hght.
Astilbe (Spirea Astilbe)....	Pink	June-July	1½', 25c.
* Aubrieta (False Rock-Cress).....	Blue	April-May	4"
Baptisia australis (False-Indigo).....	Blue	June	2-3'
Bocconia cordata (Plume Poppy).....	White	July-Aug.	6-8'
Boltonia latisquama (False Camomile).....	Lavender	Aug.-Sept.	4-5'
Buddleia (Butterfly Bush) Ile de France.....	Purple	July-Aug.	3-4' 25c.
Buphthalmum cordifolia (Ox-eye Daisy).....	Yellow	Aug.	2-3'
* Campanula	Carpatica (Bellflower)....	July-Aug.	8"
	Medium (Canterbury Bells).....	July	1½-2'
Persicifolia (Peach-leaved Bellflower).....	Blue	July	2'
Persicifolia alba.....	White	July	2'
Chrysanthemum , Hardy			
Aglow.....	Golden orange	Sept.-Oct.	1½'
Aladdin.....	Bronze	Aug.-Sept.	1½'
Bronze Cushion.....	Bronze	Sept.-Oct.	15"
Brilliancy.....	Red	Oct.	1½'
Chieftain.....	Red	Sept.-Oct.	1½'
Early Bronze.....	Bronze	Aug.-Sept.	12-15"
Emma Marie.....	Yellow	Sept.-Oct.	1½'
Glory of Seven Oaks.....	Yellow	Aug.-Sept.	2'
Granny Scovill.....	Coral-bronze	Sept.-Oct.	1½'
Provence.....	Pink	Sept.-Oct.	15"
Pink Cushion.....	Pink	Aug.-Oct.	15"
R. Marion Hatton.....	Yellow	Sept.-Oct.	1½'
Rapture.....	Bronze	Sept.-Oct.	1½'
Sensation.....	Yellow, tipped scarlet	Sept.-Oct.	1½'
Sequoia.....	Bronzy yellow	Sept.-Oct.	1½'
Sunkist.....	Golden yellow	Sept.-Oct.	1½'
Sunny Boy.....	Yellow	Aug.-Sept.	12-15"
Tassiva.....	White	Sept.-Oct.	1½'
White Cushion.....	White	Sept.-Oct.	15"
Yellow Cushion.....	Yellow	Sept.-Oct.	15"
Yellow Normandy.....	Yellow	Aug.-Oct.	15"
L'Argentuillais.....	Reddish-bronze	Sept.-Oct.	1½'
Korean Varieties, Clio.....	Rose	Sept.-Oct.	15"
Fortuna.....	Dark red	Sept.-Oct.	15"
Hestia.....	Pink	Sept.-Oct.	15"
Nyssa.....	Lilac-pink	Sept.-Oct.	2-2½'
Psyché.....	Pink	Sept.-Oct.	1½'
Sappho.....	Yellow	Sept.-Oct.	15-18"
Thalia.....	Orange	Sept.-Oct.	1½-2'
Vesta.....	Orange	Sept.-Oct.	1½-2'
Arcticum (Arctic Daisy)....	White	Sept.-Nov.	2½'
Maximum, Alaska (Shasta Daisy).....	White	June-Sept.	2'
Double (Double Shasta).....	White	June-Sept.	2'



Cheiranthus allioni

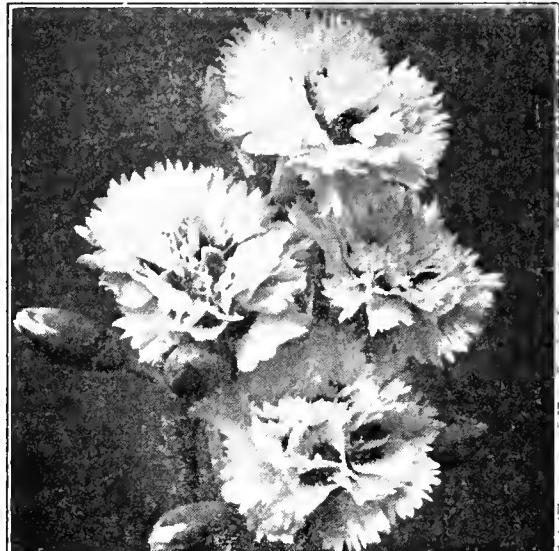


Centaurea

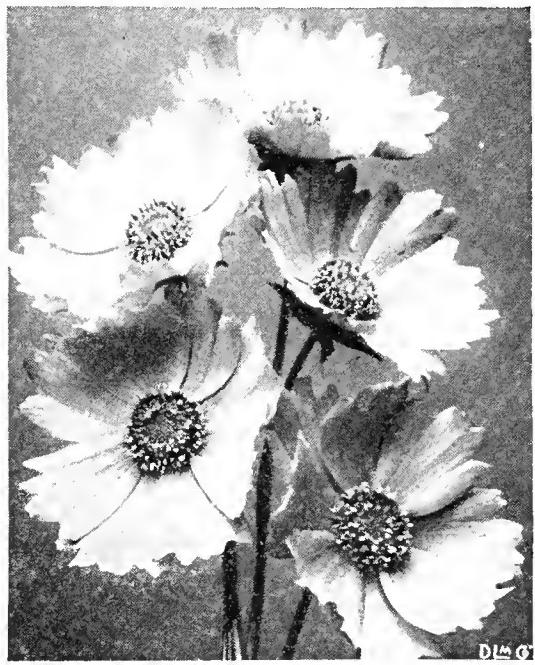
HARDY PERENNIALS—Continued

15 cents each, except as noted

Name	Color	Time of bloom	Ult. Hght.
Carnations, Hardy.....	Red and pink	June-July	1½'
Centaurea (Cornflower)			
Montana.....	Blue	June-July	1½'
Dealbata.....	Pink	July	1½'
*Cerastium tomentosum (Snow-in-Summer).....	White	May-June	6"
*Cheiranthus allioni (Si- berian Wallflower).....	Orange	July-Oct.	1'
Chelone lyoni (Shellflower). Rose		July-Sept.	2'
Clematis davidiana.....	Blue	July	2'
*Convallaria (Lily-of-the- valley).....	White	May-June	8-10"
Coreopsis grandiflora (Core- opsis).....	Yellow	June-July	1½-2'
Delphinium (Larkspur)			
Belladonna.....	Blue	June-Oct.	2-3'
Bellamosum.....	Dark blue	June	2-3'
*Chinense.....	Blue	June-Oct.	15"
English Hybrids.....	Mixed blue	June-Oct.	3-5' 15c. up
Dianthus (Sweet William)			
Barbatus.....	Mixed	June-July	1½-2'
Barbatus, Newport Pink..	Rose	June	1½-2'
Barbatus, Scarlet Beauty..	Red	June	1½-2'
*Deltoides, Brilliant.	Crimson	June	3-4"
*Plumarius (Perpetual Pinks).....	Mixed	June-Sept.	15-18"
Dictamnus fraxinella rubra (Gas Plant).....	Red	June	2-3'
Dicentra (Bleeding Heart)			
*Eximia.....	Pink	May-July	12-15"
*Formosa.....	Pink	May-July	12-15"
Spectabilis (Old-fashioned Bleeding Heart).....	Pink	May-June	2-3' 25c.
Digitalis (Foxglove)			
Ambigua.....	Yellow	June	2-3'
Purpurea (Common Fox- glove).....	Mixed	June-July	3-4'
Doronicum excelsum (Leopard's Bane).....	Yellow	May-June	2-3' 25c.
*Draba (Whitlow Grass)....	Yellow	March-May	3"
Echinops ritro (Globe Thistle).....	Blue	July-Aug.	3'
*Erigeron speciosum (Flea- bane).....	Blue	July-Aug.	15"
Eupatorium coelestinum (Hardy Ageratum).....	Purple	Aug.-Oct.	1½-2'
Funkia (Plantain Lily)			
Caerulea.....	Blue	Aug.-Sept.	1-2'
Lancifolia.....	Lilac-blue	July-Aug.	2'
Subcordata grandiflora...	White	July-Aug.	2' 25c.



Carnations, Hardy



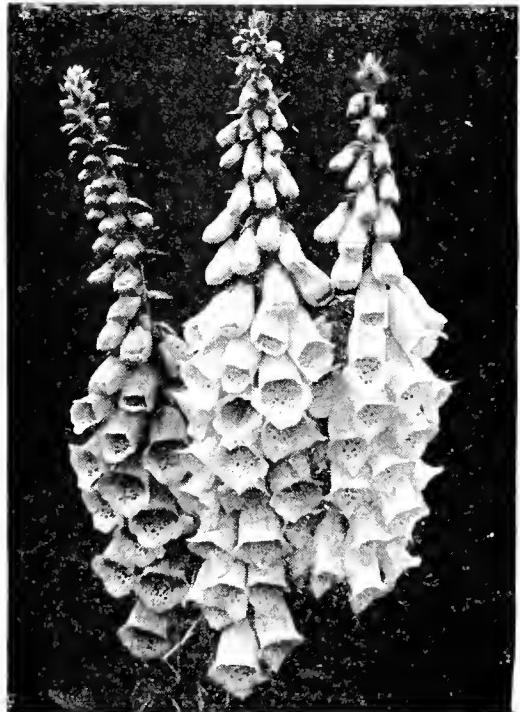
Coreopsis



Dicentra Spectabilis



Gaillardia



Digitalis



Geum



Gypsophila



Hollyhock

HARDY PERENNIALS—Continued

15 cents each, except as noted

Name	Color	Time of bloom	Ult. Hght.
Gaillardia grandiflora (Blanket Flower).....	Orange	June–Sept.	2'
* Gentiana andrewsi (Closed Gentian).....	Blue	July	1'
Geum	Red	June–Sept.	1½'
Geum	Yellow		
Grasses, Ornamental			
Erianthus ravennae (Pampas Grass).....	Silvery plumes	10-12'	25c.
Eulalia gracillima (Japan Rush).....	Striped foliage	6-7'	25c.
Eulalia japonica variegata.	Striped foliage	6-7'	25c.
Eulalia zebra (Zebra Grass).....	V'gated foliage	6-8'	25c.
Pennisetum japonicum (Fountain Grass).....	Mahogany, tipped white	5'	25c.
Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)			
Bristol Fairy.....	Double white	July–Sept.	1½-2'
Paniculata.....	White	July–Aug.	1½-2'
* Helianthemum , Fireball (Sun Rose).....	Red	July–Sept.	8-12"
Heliopsis pitcheriana (Hardy Zinnia).....	Yellow	July–Sept.	3-4'
Hemerocallis luteola (Day-Lily).....	Bronzy yellow	June–July	1½-2'
Hesperis matronalis (Sweet Rocket).....	Purple	June–July	2-3'
* Heuchera sanguinea (Coral-bells).....	Red	June–Sept.	1-1½'
Hibiscus (Mallow).....	Mixed	Aug.–Sept.	3-4'
Hollyhock , Double Flowering.....	Separate and Mixed	July–Aug	4-6'
Iris germanica (German Iris)			
Separate colors in 20 varieties.....	Various	June	2-3'
Kaempferi (Japanese Iris) Separate colors.....	Various	July	2-3'
*Pumila (Dwarf Iris).....	Blue or yellow	May	12-15"
Sibirica (Siberian Iris).....	Blue	June	2-3'
Lathyrus (Hardy Sweet Pea).....	Mixed	July–Sept.	4-5'
Liatis (Blazing Star)			
Pycnostachya.....	Purple	July–Aug.	3-5'
Spicata.....	Purple	June–July	2-3'
Lilies, Hardy (See page 13).			
* Lily-of-the-Valley (Convallaria).....	White	May–June	8-10"
* Linum perenne (Flax).....	Blue	May–Aug.	1½'
* Flavum	Yellow	June–July	15-18"
* Lavandula vera (English Lavender).....	Blue	July–Aug.	1½'
Lupinus polyphyllus (Lupin).....	Separate and Mixed	June–July	2-3'
Lychnis chalcedonica (Maltese Cross).....	Red	June–July	2'
*Viscaria fl. pl. (Catchfly)...	Crimson	June–July	1-1½'
Lythrum roseum (Loosestrife).....	Rose	June–Sept.	3-4'
Lysimachia clethroides (Loosestrife).....	White	July–Sept.	2'
* Nummularia (Creeping Jenny).....	Yellow	July	3"
Monarda (Beebalm) Cambridge Scarlet.....	Red	July–Aug.	1½-2'
* Myosotis (Forget-me-not)...	Blue	May–June	1'

HARDY PERENNIALS—Continued
 15 cents each, except as noted

Name	Color	Time of bloom	Ult. Hght.
* <i>Nepeta</i> mussini (Catmint).	Blue	May-July	1-1½'
* <i>Oenothera</i> missouriensis...	Yellow	June-Aug.	1'
*Youngi.....	Yellow	June-Aug.	1½'
Peonies , Albert Crousse....	Shell pink	Late	35e.
Berlioz.....	Red	Midseason	35c.
Claire DuBois.....	Violet-rose	Late	35e.
Cornelia Shaylor.....	Soft pink	Late	50e.
Edulis Superba.....	Deep pink	Early	35e.
Eugene Verdier.....	Flesh pink	Midseason	35e.
Felix Crousse.....	Red	Midseason	35e.
Festiva Maxima.....	White	Early	35e.
Karl Rosenfield.....	Crimson	Midseason	35c.
Livingstone.....	Pink	Late	50e.
Mareehal MeMahon.....	Red	Midseason	35e.
Marie Lemoine.....	White	Late	35e.
Mons. Jules Elie.....	Pink	Early	35e.
Officinalis rubra.....	Red	Early	50e.
Rosa Bonheur.....	Rose	Midseason	50e.
Sarah Bernhardt.....	Pink	Late	35e.
* Papaver nudicaule (Iceland Poppy).....	Mixed	June-Sept.	1½'
Oriente (Oriental Poppy) from pots.....	Orange	June	1-1½' 25e.
Oriente, Beauty of Livermore, from pots.....	Crimson	June	1-1½' 25e.
Oriente, Mrs. Perry, from pots.....	Pink	June	1-1½' 25e.
Oriente, Olympia, from pots.....	Double orange	June	1-1½' 25c.
* Phlox amoena.....	Pink	May-June	4-6"
decauville, Africæ (Garden Phlox).....	Red	June-Aug.	
B. Comte.....	Deep red	June-Aug.	
Bacehantc.....	Lavender	June-Aug.	
Beacon.....	Cherry red	June-Aug.	
Bridesmaid.....	White	June-Aug.	
Count Zeppelin.....	White	June-Aug.	
Daily Sketch.....	Salmon-pink	June-Aug.	
E. I. Farrington.....	Pink	June-Aug.	
Elizabeth Campbell.....	Salmon-pink	June-Aug.	
Enchantress.....	Salmon-pink	June-Aug.	
Europa.....	White	June-Aug.	
Gloire du Moroc.....	Purple	June-Aug.	
H. B. May.....	Light pink	June-Aug.	
Hauptmann Koehl.....	Red	June-Aug.	
Iris Blue.....	Purple-blue	June-Aug.	
Jules Sandeau.....	Rose	June-Aug.	
Leo Schlageter.....	Bright red	June-Aug.	
Lillian.....	Pink	July-Aug.	
Mia Ruys.....	White	July-Aug.	
Miss Lingard.....	White	June	
Mrs. Milly Von Hoboken..	Bright pink	July-Aug.	
Mrs. W. Van Beuningen..	Salmon-red	July-Aug.	
Nicolas Flammel.....	Carmine	July-Aug.	
Salome.....	Cherry red	July-Aug.	
Thor.....	Salmon pink	July-Aug.	
Von Lassburg.....	White	July-Aug.	
Wanadis.....	Light purple	July-Aug.	
Widar.....	Violet	July-Aug.	
*Subulata alba (Moss Pink).	White	May	6"
*Atropurpurea.....	Red	May	6"
*Rosea.....	Rose-pink	May	6"
Physalis (Chinese Lantern). Orange fruits			2'
Physostegia virginiae (False Dragonhead).....	Pink	July-Aug.	3-4'
Virginiae, Vivid.....	Rose	July	1½'
Platycodon (Balloonflower).Blue		July-Aug.	1½'
Pentstemon (Beard Tongue)			
Barbatus, Pink Beauty...Pink		June-July	2-2½'



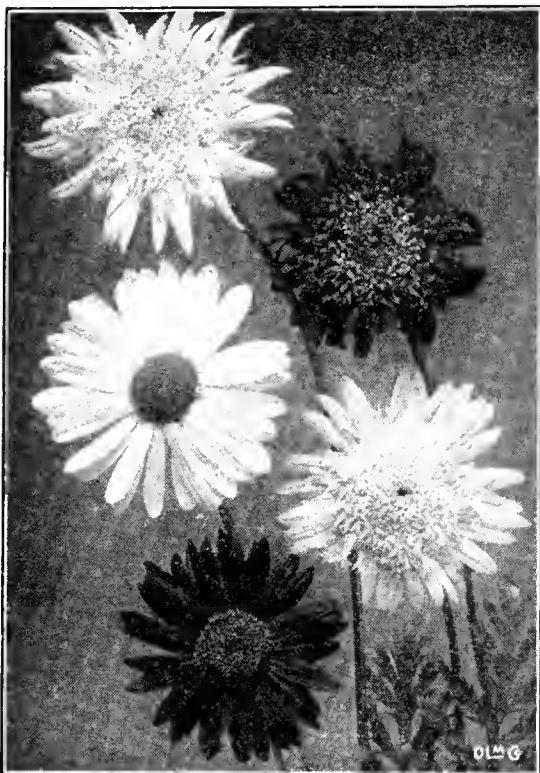
Linum



Papaver Orientale



Peony



Pyrethrum



Saponaria



Veronica

HARDY PERENNIALS—Continued

15 cents each, except as noted

Name	Color	Time of bloom	Ult. Hght
Pyrethrum (Painted Daisy)			
Roseum.....	Mixed	May-June	2½'
Roseum, James Kelway....	Red	May-June	2-2½'
Double Pink.....	Pink	May-June	1½-2' 35c.
Polemonium (Jacob's Ladder)			
Caeruleum.....	Blue	June-July	1½'
*Reptans.....	Blue	April-May	1'
*Primula (Hardy Primrose)			
Auricula.....	Mixed	April-May	6"
*Cortusoides.....	Lavender	April-May	8-10"
*Pulmonaria saccharata....	Blue	April-May	8-10"
Ranunculus aeris fl. pl.			
(Double Buttercup).....	Yellow	May-June	2-2½'
Rudbeckia , Golden Glow....	Yellow	Aug.-Sept.	6'
Purpurea (Purple Cone-flower).....	Reddish-purple	July-Aug.	2-3'
Salvia (Meadow Sage)			
Azorea.....	Blue	Aug.-Sept.	3-4'
Pitheci.....	Deep blue	Sept.	3-4'
*Saponaria oeymoides			
(Soapwort).....	Pink	May-July	6"
*Sedum aere (Stonecrop)...	Yellow	Junc	3"
*Album.....	White	June	3"
*Eversi.....	Rose	Oet.	3-4"
*Kamtchaticum.....	Yellow	July	3-4"
*Spectabile, Brilliant.....	Rose	Aug.-Sept.	1-1½'
*Stolonifera.....	Rose	July-Aug.	4-5"
*Sempervivum tectorum			
(Hen-and-Chickens).....	Pink	July	3-4"
Sidalcea , Rosy Gem (Greek Mallow).....	Rose	June-July	2-3'
Spiraea filipendula (Goat's Beard).....	White	June-July	1½'
*Statice latifolia (Sea Lavender).....	Lavender	July-Aug.	1½'
Stokesia cyanus (Stokes' Aster).....	Blue	Aug.-Sept.	15"
*Teucrium chamaedrys			
(Germander).....	Lavender	July-Sept.	15"
Thalictrum aquilegifolium			
(Meadow Rue).....	Rosy-purple	May-June	2-3'
*Adiantifolium.....	White	June	2'
*Thymus (Thyme)			
Citriodorus.....	Pink	June-July	4"
*Lanuginosus.....	Lavender	June-July	4"
*Serpillum.....	White	June-Aug.	4"
Tradescantia virginica....	Blue	June-July	1½'
Tritoma pfizeri (Red Hot Poker).....	Orange	Aug.-Sept.	2-2½'
Trollius (Globe Flower)			
Europaeus.....	Yellow	May	1½'
Ledebouri, Golden Queen..	Orange	June	1½' 25e.
Veronica (Speedwell)			
Gentianoides.....	Blue	June-July	1'
*Ineana.....	Blue	July-Aug.	10"
Longifolia subsessilis.....	Blue	July-Sept.	2-3'
*Repens.....	Blue	July	1-2"
*Rupestris rosea.....	Pink	July	2-3"
Spicata.....	Blue	July-Aug.	1½-2'
*Viola cornuta, Apricot....	Orange	May-Oct.	4-6"
Arkwright Ruby.....	Red	May-Oct.	4-6"
Blue Perfection.....	Blue	May-Oct.	4-6"
Jersey Gem.....	Purple	May-Oct.	4-6"
Yellow.....	Yellow	May-Oct.	4-6"
White.....	White	May-Oct.	4-6"
*Viola odorata, Prince of Wales.....	Purple	May-Oct.	4-6"
*Rosina.....	Pink	May-Oct.	4-6"
Yucca filamentosa (Adam's Needle).....	White	July	5'

Hardy Garden Lilies

Well-Chosen Dependable Varieties

Culture—A few simple, yet very important rules to grow them successfully should be carefully observed. First, provide adequate drainage, and this must be adequate. Secondly, the bulbs of most varieties require some shade while at the same time allowing the flower stalk to reach the sunlight. Thirdly, select proper varieties; we will gladly help you in this case. Lilies are not grown in one country under one and the same conditions, but are gathered together from many foreign countries. They all have different habits and flowers, and ripen off at different times of the year; therefore, orders for Lilies cannot always be filled at one time. The requirements of Lilies vary with each variety.

Because of the lack of knowledge and the carelessness of many planters, we do not guarantee Lilies to grow. We do, however, guarantee to supply you bulbs in good condition.

We recommend the following as the best Lilies for general use and of easiest culture; Auratum, Croceum, Candidum, Regale, Speciosum, Tenuifolium, Tigrinum Splendens, Umbellatum and Formosanum.

The following will do well in heavy soil if well drained: L. Candidum, Croceum, Elegans, Hansoni, Tigrinum and Regale.

The following will do well in limestone soil: L. Candidum, Hansoni and Henryi.

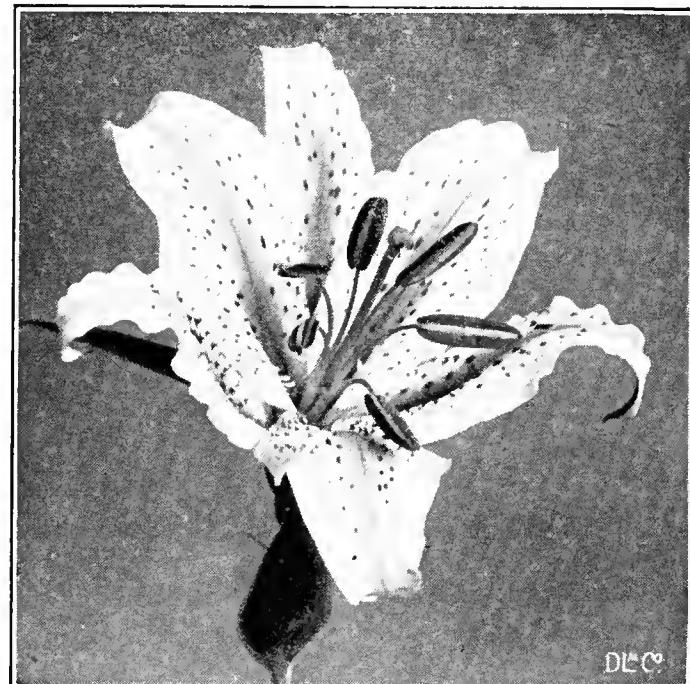
Auratum (*Gold-banded Japan Lily*). Large, graceful, fragrant flowers in July. Ivory-white with crimson-chocolate spots, each petal striped golden yellow. 20c. each.

Candidum (*Madonna Lily*). Pure, glistening white flowers on strong, stiff stems. June. Plant in August and September. 15c. each.

Cernuum. Dwarf-growing. Pinkish-lilac with deep purple spots. June-July. 15c. each.

Concolor. One of the best dwarf Lilies with erect, star-shaped flowers of deep scarlet with a few dark spots at base. 15c. each.

Croceum (*Irish Orange Lily*). Showy, orange, upright flowers, lightly spotted dark orange. Plant in part shade. June-July. 15c. each.



Auratum

Formosanum. Pure white, emerald-green throat, violet shadings on outside of petals. Fragrant. September-October. 15c. each.

Hansoni. Bright orange, spotted brown; dependable; partial shade. June-July. 50c. each.

Henryi. Bright yellow, spotted brown; excellent for cutting. August-September. Plant in partial shade. 20c. each.

Regale (*Regal Lily*). White, slightly suffused with pink; very hardy; very fragrant. Good cut flower. July. 15c. each.

Speciosum album. Large white flowers of great substance with greenish band running through center of each petal. 25c. each.

Speciosum melpomene. Dark crimson flowers, margined white. August-September. 35c. each.

Speciosum rubrum. Pink flowers spotted crimson. August-September. 15c. each.

Tenuifolium (*Coral Lily*). Dwarf variety; bright orange; plant in sun. 10c. each.

Tenuifolium, Golden Gleam. Similar to Tenuifolium, but flowers golden yellow; very hardy; easily grown. June. 15c. each.

Tigrinum splendens (*Tiger Lily*). Rich salmon-orange, spotted glossy black; easy culture. August-September. 15c. each.

Umbellatum grandiflorum. Large, handsome, rich orange flowers, shaded red, borne upright on stem. Easy culture. June-July. 15c. each.



Regale

Gladioli

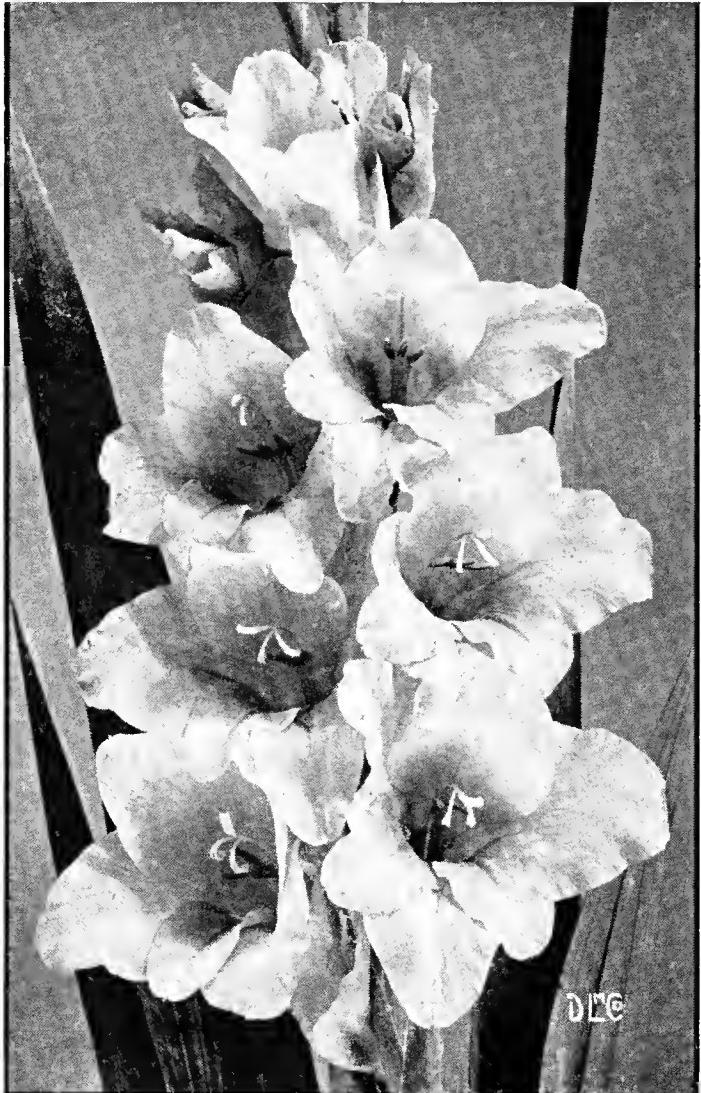
The Aristocrats of the Garden

Our Gladioli are grown on new, clean land each season, thus eliminating any danger from fungus that might be carried over from year to year. As an additional safeguard bulbs are treated before planting. Gladioli should be planted about 3 inches deep in good soil, preferably in sunny location. We have found that Naphthalene Flakes are excellent for sprinkling over stored Gladioli bulbs to control Gladioli thrip and also aphids. It takes one ounce of Naphthalene Flakes to treat 100 bulbs.

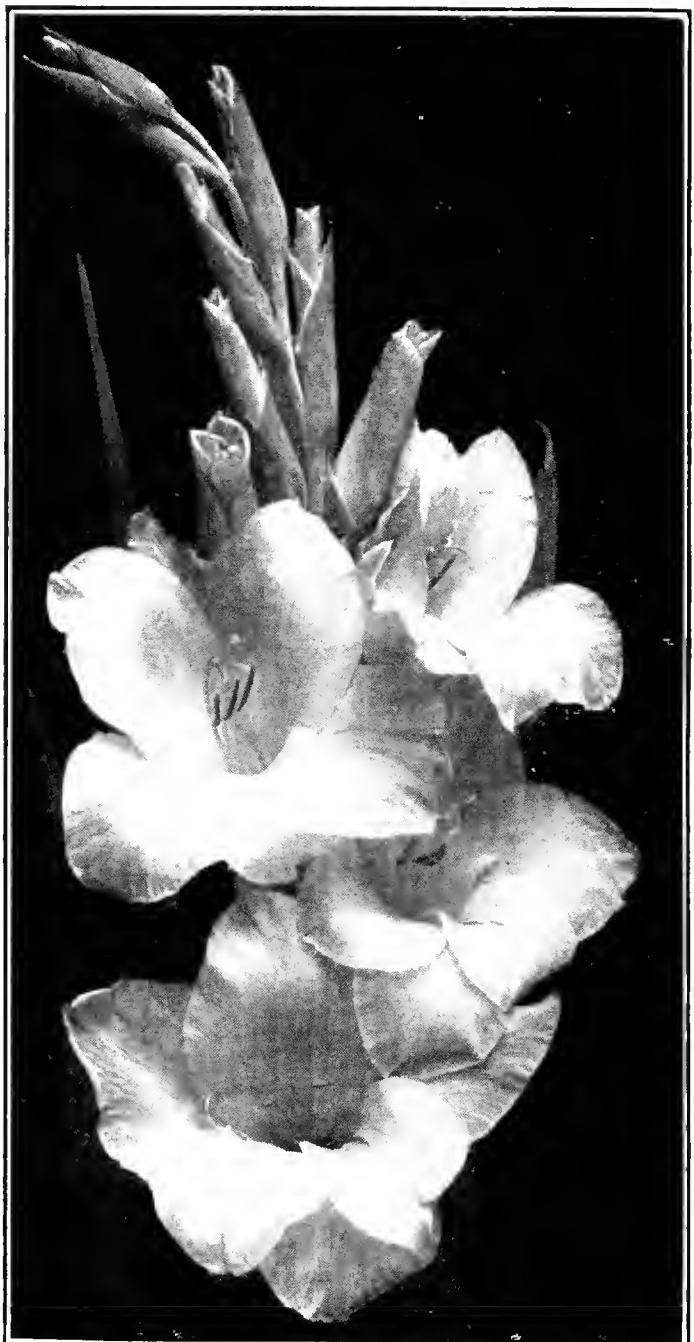
STANDARD VARIETIES

25c. per doz., \$1.75 per 100

- Albania.** Large, pure white.
- Berty Snow.** Large, lavender-pink.
- Betty Nuthall.** Sparkling coral-pink; yellowish throat.
- Butter Boy.** Clear yellow.
- Crimson Glow.** Rich, glowing crimson-scarlet.
- Dr. F. E. Bennett.** Vivid, fiery scarlet.
- Flaming Sword.** Bright scarlet-red; early.
- Golden Dream.** Clear, deep yellow.
- La Paloma.** Large, pure orange; good.
- Mr. W. H. Phipps.** Light salmon-rose.
- Mrs. Leon Douglas.** Large Begonia-rose, striped brilliant scarlet.
- Orange Queen.** Pure apricot, shading to orange.
- Picardy.** Large, delicate shrimp-pink. An ideal "Glad."
- Virginia.** Bright scarlet.



Picardy



Duna

NEWER VARIETIES

50c. per doz., \$3.50 per 100

- Bob White.** Pure, glistening white.
- C. Coleman.** Sparkling coral-pink; large.
- Chas. Dickens.** Tall, velvety violet-purple; very unusual color.
- Commander Koehl.** Large, tall, light blood-red; very good.
- Duna.** Soft pinky buff; very attractive.
- Golden Frills.** Deep rich Daffodil yellow; intensely ruffed.
- Mother Machree.** Smoky lavender, overlaid salmon pink at edges.
- Wasaga.** Clear apricot with buff throat.

Dahlia

Popular Varieties Fanciers Will Enjoy

All the Dahlias offered in this catalog will be supplied as dormant, field-grown roots, and should be planted in May. The Dahlias of today far surpass what were considered even the best exhibition Dahlias of a few years ago. Our offerings of Dahlias are only those varieties which we have found to be entirely satisfactory to planters in general. There are hundreds of worthless varieties with which the amateur is not familiar, and would consequently have more difficulty in choosing properly if they were included among the listings. Note our prices as compared with other lists

15c. each

- Avalon.** Clear canary yellow; long-stemmed.
- Crimson Globe.** Large rich crimson.
- Charles Reed.** Large burgundy; lighter reverse.
- Chemar's Eureka.** White, faintly tinged lavender.
- Cleopatra.** Yellow and tangerine.
- Countess of Lonsdale.** Delicate apricot, shades to carmine pink.
- Emma Marie.** Clear pink, creamy white center.
- Elinor Vanderveer.** Large rose pink; long stems.
- Etendard de Lyon.** Deep carmine rose; curling, wavy petals.
- Fairy.** Miniature; violet-rose, shaded mauve.
- Francis Larocco.** Pale sulphur yellow.
- Gladys Sherwood.** Large white; semi-cactus form.
- Gov. Roosevelt.** Flaming crimson; deeper crimson shadings.
- Graf Zeppelin.** Large, pure white; long stems.
- Jean Kerr.** Medium large white.
- Jersey's Beacon.** Chinese-red; paler reverse; large.
- Jersey's Beauty.** Lavender-pink, very popular, large.
- Judge Marean.** Large, salmon pink, orange and gold.
- Judge Parker.** Large, deep buff, perfect form.
- Kitty Dunlap.** Bright rosy crimson, large, free-blooming.
- Le Toreador.** Glowing deep red, medium size, free blooming.
- M. W. Wilson.** Mammoth cameo-pink.
- Porthos.** Sparkling deep red, very large.
- Penn Charter.** Large yellow, tinted apricot.

- Rosa Nell.** Large bright rose.
- Red Duke.** Large rich glowing red, splendid form.
- Ruth Hector.** Light pink, streaked light yellow.
- Snowdrift.** Giant waxy white flowers.
- Sunny Hill Beauty.** Large, light pink.
- Valentino.** Very large, salmon pink shading to cream.
- Wm. Hogan.** Garnet red, tipped white.



Jersey's Beauty

Brilliant Cannas

The large, handsome, ornamental foliage and beautiful spikes of bright flowers make the Cannas ideal for mass plantings, backgrounds, borders, or hedges. They grow from 3 to 5 feet in height and can be obtained in colors of pink, red, orange to pure yellow. Some foliage is bright green and some a rich bronze.

Set plants 12 to 15 inches apart. They flower more freely in sunny situations, but grow well in partial shade, requiring at all times plenty of moisture.

Plants out of pots (after May 10th)—
15c. each

- City of Portland.** Warm rose pink, green foliage. Medium.
- Kate Gray.** Dark red flowers, green foliage. Tall.
- President.** Pure scarlet, green foliage. Tall.
- Red King Humbert.** Orange-scarlet, bronze leaves. Tall.
- Yellow King Humbert.** Yellow, dotted red, green foliage. Medium.
- Wyoming.** Bright orange, bronze leaves. Medium.

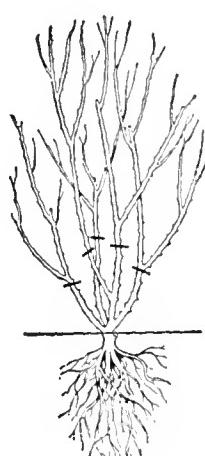
Practical Rose Culture

Plant—Prune—Cultivate—Protect

Preparation of Rose Beds—Roses are heavy feeders and require a rich loam in which to produce their best. In preparing the bed, dig up the ground to a depth of 12 to 18 inches, and replace about one-fourth of the bulk of the soil with well-rotted cow or horse manure. Select the spot for your Rose garden where the sun shines for at least half a day; out in the open where there is little chance of large trees or bushes robbing the soil of its nourishment. Avoid low spots, where the water stands for any length of time after a rain. Plant Roses where they will have their own room and never among other plants.

Pruning Before Planting—Prune away any broken or mangled roots, remove any weak branches and all but three or four canes. Roses planted in the Fall should be cut back halfway until spring. In the spring they should be cut back to four or five buds.

Planting—Roses should be planted as soon as they are received. If this is not possible, bury the roots in a shallow trench and cover tops with straw or burlap. Set the plant in the hole, spreading out the roots carefully and cover with good soil, and firm thoroughly. Roses will not thrive and grow if the soil is not thoroughly firmed about the plants. If the ground is very dry, fill the hole with water when it is about two-thirds full of dirt, and allow this to settle before throwing back the rest of the dirt. Plant deep enough so that the union of bud and stock is 1 inch beneath the surface. Mound the soil around the Rose bushes when planting in the spring, and remove in 2 or 3 weeks after the growth has started. This prevents the Rose from drying out by sun and wind before the roots have become established. This is done again in the fall for winter protection and removed about the 10th of April. Plant the Roses 15 to 18 inches apart, according to size. This distance is sufficient for most of the Hybrid Teas and Baby Ramblers, though a few of the more vigorous Hybrid



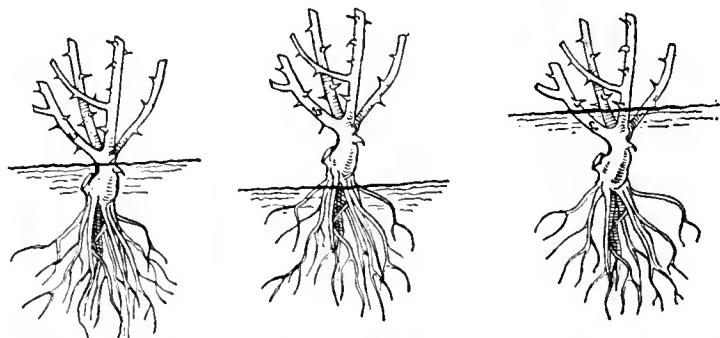
The black lines show where to prune a rose bush each spring.

Teas may be planted 1½ to 2 feet apart. Hybrid Perpetuals should be planted 2 feet apart each way, the Climbers about 6 feet apart if planted in rows. Climbing Roses are planted in the same way as the bush kinds, but at a greater distance apart. Pruning of the broken and dried branches should be done when planting. Protect the canes from wind and sun until root action has started by wrapping with burlap or straw or by laying down the canes and covering lightly with soil. Established plants need only be pruned to keep them within bounds; this should be done after blooming or during the winter.

Care After Planting

Cultivation—Cultivate the top inch or two of the soil on the Rose bed each week and water thoroughly if the weather is dry. Much of this labor of cultivation can be eliminated if the beds are covered with a 2-inch

mulch of grass clippings, peat moss, or strawy well-rotted stable manure about June 1st. A trowel full of bonemeal, another of sheep manure or a small handful of Vigoro worked about each plant twice each season will produce a healthy, profuse blooming plant.



Correct planting depth. Planted too shallow. Planted too deep.

Yearly Pruning—The same general pruning requirements hold for every type of Rose bush except the Climbers, Harison Yellow, Persian Yellow, Hugonis, and Rose species which require special treatment. The first step in the spring is to clean the base of the plant, removing all suckers, dead wood, and weak growth. Then remove the old wood which has bloomed for 2 years or more. It is easily recognized by the dark color and its general appearance. These varieties mentioned should be trimmed after they are through blooming.

Hybrid Teas—The second step, shortening the branches, requires a little more care and thought. The Hybrid Teas should be pruned according to the type of bloom desired. For average pruning, remove about two-thirds of the previous year's growth. If you want Roses for bouquets (long-stemmed) remove about three-fourths of the previous year's growth. For exceptionally fine individual blossoms, prune even lower, and leave but two good canes on the plant.

Baby Ramblers—The base of the plant should be cleaned of weak growth and the spent flower heads should be removed before going to seed, if you desire continuous bloom all summer.

Climbers keep growing from near the top of the old canes. Therefore, cut out only dead wood, and such branches as tend to spoil the shape of the bush. Leading Climbers are such as Paul's Scarlet, Dr. W. Van Fleet, and Primrose.

Winter Protection—If the winters are severe, the Hybrid Teas should be protected in the winter by piling up the earth about the stems in the autumn, and after the ground is frozen protected from alternate thawing and freezing by covering the entire mound with leaves or evergreen boughs.

Spraying and Dusting

Powdered sulphur sprinkled on the plants once every two weeks will control mildew. A frequent spraying of the plants with Black Leaf 40 will kill plant lice or aphids which are a common Rose pest. A thorough dusting of Roses with a mixture made up of one part lead arsenate, one part tobacco dust, and nine parts dusting sulphur is a fine preventive as well as a cure for most all Rose diseases.

Everblooming Hybrid Tea Roses

2-Year No. 1—40c. each, 3 for \$1.00

Our Roses are of unusually fine quality this year, and the varieties listed are chosen carefully for beauty of bloom, health, and vigor of growth. The Rose bed should be well spaded and fertilized when first prepared. During the first year little attention will be necessary beyond constant cultivation and protection from their enemies, but the second year and after, they should be fertilized regularly.



Betty Uprichard

Amulet. Fiery red, pointed bud.

Barbara Richards. Yellow and buff, flushed rose. Fragrant.

Bertha Gorst. Crimson cerise, gold at base, very fragrant. New.

Betty Uprichard. Glowing salmon-pink and carmine, free-flowering.

Briarcliff. Brilliant rose-pink, pointed bud, fragrant.

Catelonia. Orange-vermillion and gold, very double. New.

Chas. K. Douglas. Crimson scarlet, pointed bud, vigorous grower.

Chas. P. Kilham. Brilliant orange-scarlet, long, pointed bud.

Chateau de Clos Vougeot. Deep red, shaded black and scarlet. Fragrant.

Christopher Stone. Bright velvety scarlet, vigorous grower.

Condesa de Sastago. Unusual combination of copper and gold. Double.

Conqueror. Apricot, shaded orange-red.

Covent Garden. Deep rich crimson, shaded black; vigorous.

Dame Edith Helen. Fully double, rich pink. Fragrant.

Destiny. Rich crimson, shaded black, pointed bud. New.

Diana de Broglie. Brilliant pink, flushed orange.

Duchess of Atholl. Coppery-orange, flushed old rose. Large double.

Duchess of Wellington. Saffron yellow, pointed bud. Fragrant.

Duquesa de Peneranda. Coppery apricot, fragrant. New.

Earl Haig. Deep reddish crimson, good form. Fragrant.

Edel. White, large, good form. Fragrant.

Edith Krause. Large, double white. Vigorous grower.

Edith Nellie Perkins. Salmon pink and gold. Pointed buds.

Editor McFarland. Large double bright pink, good foliage.

E. G. Hill. Dazzling scarlet, high centered flower. Fragrant.

Essence. Deep velvety crimson, strong grower.

Etoile de France. Rich velvety crimson, free-flowering. Fragrant.

Etoile de Hollande. Brilliant crimson-red. Fragrant. Free-flowering.

F. J. Looymans. Yellow, tinged apricot. Long-pointed buds.

Frieda Krause. Orange scarlet, full double flower. New.

Gen. S. A. Janssen. Light crimson. Free-flowering. Fragrant.

Grenoble. Large double red; one of the best. New.

Gruss an Teplitz. Bright crimson, dark shadings. Flowers profusely. Very fragrant.

Gurney Benham. Bright orange-yellow. Strong grower. New.



Dame Edith Helen



Mme. Jules Bouche

Heinrich Wendland. Golden-yellow and red. New.
Hinrich Gaede. Bright orange-yellow, long pointed bud. New.
H. V. Machin. Dark crimson, high-centered flower. Fragrant.
Hoosier Beauty. Deep crimson, darker shadings. Very fragrant.
Imperial Potentate. Shining rose-pink. Fragrant, vigorous, free-flowering.
Irish Hope. Rich crimson, fine form.
J. C. Thornton. Bright scarlet crimson. Full, well-shaped flowers.
J. G. Glassford. Bright crimson. Large, pointed bud.
Joanna Hill. Clear yellow. Large, long, pointed bud.
John Russell. Blackish crimson flower. Large, vigorous.
Joy. Dark rose, suffused orange-red, pointed bud.
Jules Gaujard. Bright orange-red, flushed carmine. Very fragrant.
Julien Potin. Primrose-yellow. Vigorous. Blooms profusely.
Lady Craig. Creamy yellow, good form.
Lady Forteviot. Golden yellow to apricot. Large, very fragrant.
Lady Hillingdon. Apricot yellow, long pointed bud. Fragrant.
Leonard Barron. Soft salmon pink, very large, fragrant. New.
Li Bures. Rose-red and yellow. Fragrant.
Lord Ronsdale. Bright Daffodil yellow. Large, full. New.
Lord Rossmore. Creamy white, edged rose. Good grower.
Lucie Marie. Yellow, veined copper. Long, pointed bud.
Mabel Morse. Copper yellow. Fragrant.
Marcia Stanhope. White, sweetly scented, well-shaped blooms.
Margaret D. Hamill. Saffron yellow. Large.
Margaret McGredy. Brilliant carmine-rose. One of the best.
McGredy's Scarlet. Light scarlet crimson. Fragrant.
Miss Rowena Thom. Brilliant satiny pink, orange flame center.
Mme. C. Testout. Double pink. Fragrant.

Mme. E. Herriot. Orange-red and salmon; good bloomer.
Mme. Jules Bouche. Creamy white, tinted pink at center. Good form.
Mrs. C. Lamplough. Creamy yellow. Large, vigorous.
Mrs. E. P. Thom. Bright canary yellow. Free-blooming.
Mrs. G. A. Van Rossem. Deep orange, apricot, and yellow. Fragrant.
Mrs. G. Geary. Orange-cerise, shaded cardinal. Good form.
Mrs. Henry Morse. Two-toned pink with yellow.
Mrs. H. R. Darlington. White, good form. Fragrant.
Mrs. Paul Goudie. Deep buttercup yellow, margined scarlet. Good form.
Oswald Sieper. Fine white, good form. Double.
Perfume. Fiery velvety red. Long, pointed bud. Fragrant.
Phyllis Gold. Golden yellow, high center, good. New.
Portadown Sally. Crimson-carmine, yellow base.
Pres. Herbert Hoover. Cerise-pink, scarlet, and yellow. Fragrant.
Red Radiance. Large flowers of deep rose-red.
Richard E. West. Light yellow. Large. Fragrant.
Roselandia. Rich golden yellow. Fragrant.
Scarlet Glory. Orange-scarlet. Double, high centered flower.
Sir Henry Segrave. Primrose yellow, large.
Sir David Davies. Deep crimson, yellow base. Fragrant.
Souv. de Claudius Pernet. Clear yellow. Large, full.
Soeur Therese. Deep golden yellow. Free-blooming.
Syracuse. Scarlet crimson. Full, double.
Talisman. Red and gold. Very distinctive.
Tony Spalding. Brilliant scarlet crimson. Strong grower. New.
Ville de Paris. Clear yellow, Large, profuse bloomer.
Victoria Harrington. Rich velvety crimson, pointed bud.
W. E. Chaplin. Scarlet red. Large, full.
White Ensign. Pure white. Fine form.
Wm. Orr. Deep velvety crimson. Large, well-formed.
Wm. Kordes. Salmon and gold. Long, pointed bud.
Wm. Moore. Carmine-pink. Large, double. New.



Talisman

Hardy Climbing Roses

2 Year, No. 1—40c., 3 for \$1.00

Climbing American Beauty. Deep rose-pink, good form. Vigorous grower.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Silvery pink, long-pointed buds on long stems. Vigorous.

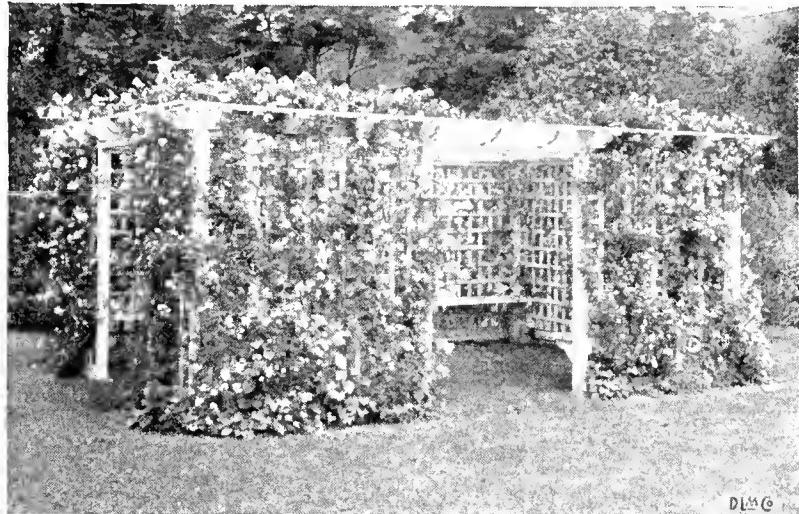
Mary Wallace. Large, semi-double, bright clear rose-pink flowers.

Mrme. Gregoire Staechelin. Rose-pink. Long-pointed buds. Fragrant.

Paul's Scarlet. Vivid scarlet. The best red climber.

Primrose. Deep yellow. Strong growing. Hardy.

Silver Moon. Creamy white, rapid grower. Fragrant.



Dr. W. Van Fleet

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

40c. each; 3 for \$1.00

The varieties of Hardy Perpetual Roses listed below are the best in this popular hardy class which before the development of the Hybrid Tea Roses was the most popular type for garden planting. Even today, with an extensive list of many wonderful varieties of Hybrid Teas the gardener must not overlook these, particularly in sections where hardiness of the Hybrid Tea varieties has not been established. All those offered are of strong growth and free blooming. As a general rule they grow taller and branch more freely than the Hybrid Teas.



Mrs. John Laing

Frau Karl Druschki. Pinkish buds, magnificent snow-white blooms.

George Arends. Pure soft pink, long-pointed buds. Delicately scented.

Henry Nevard. Crimson scarlet. Large, full blooms. Good form. Fragrant.

J. B. Clark. Large, double red, shaded blackish maroon.

Mrs. John Laing. Clear pink, cup-shaped, double. Very fragrant.

Paul Neyron. Large deep rose; very double; intensely fragrant.

Polyantha or Baby Roses

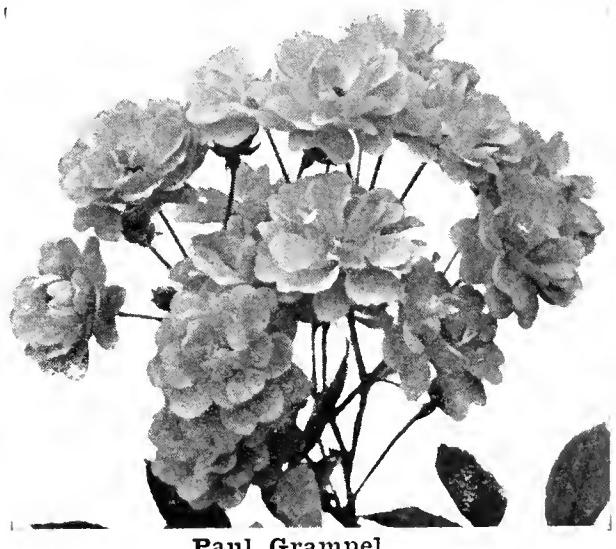
40c. each; 3 for \$1.00

A type of Rose which is very popular for bedding purposes, forming shapely, compact, bushy specimens about 18 inches high, producing a great profusion of bloom from early Summer to frost.

Erna Teschendorff. Bright red, semi-double. Large clusters.

Paul Grampel. Vivid orange-scarlet. Very attractive.

Triomphe Orleansais. Bright cherry red. Good.



Paul Grampel

Rose Species—Hardy Shrub Roses

40c. each

Shrub Roses include many classes and forms mostly of erect, bushy type, which are adapted to almost all purposes for which any deciduous flowering shrub may be used. They may be used to border driveways and property lines, or to face down a planting of larger material, for groups in a wide sweep of lawn, or on a hillside. They are especially effective near stone walls or stonework of any kind.

Rosa blanda. Soft pink flowers, 2 in. across. Red fruit.

Rosa harisoni. Semi-double, bright yellow flowers in great profusion.

Rosa rugosa. Yellow, single flowers in May. Decorative bush with finely cut foliage. Good in the shrub border.

Rosa lucida. Bright pink flowers, shiny red fruits.

Rosa, Persian Yellow. Double, golden-yellow flowers.

Rosa Moyesi. Similar in growth to R. rugosa but taller. Brilliant single deep blood-red flowers in June.

Rosa nitida. Deep pink flowers. Low growing.

Rosa palustris. Bright pink flowers. Tall growing.

Rosa rubiginosa. Fragrant foliage, single pink flowers. Tall growing.

Rosa rubrifolia. Reddish foliage, pink flowers.

Rosa rugosa. Large, single, rosy-earmine flowers. Large red fruits.

Rosa rugosa alba. White flowers. Fragrant.

Rosa rugosa rubra. Rose-colored flowers. Fragrant.

Rosa rugosa, C. F. Meyer. Light silvery pink. Very large, double flower. Very hardy.

Rosa rugosa, J. F. Grootendorst. Fringed flowers of bright red, produced in large clusters; vigorous grower.

Rosa setigera. Large, bright pink. Single.

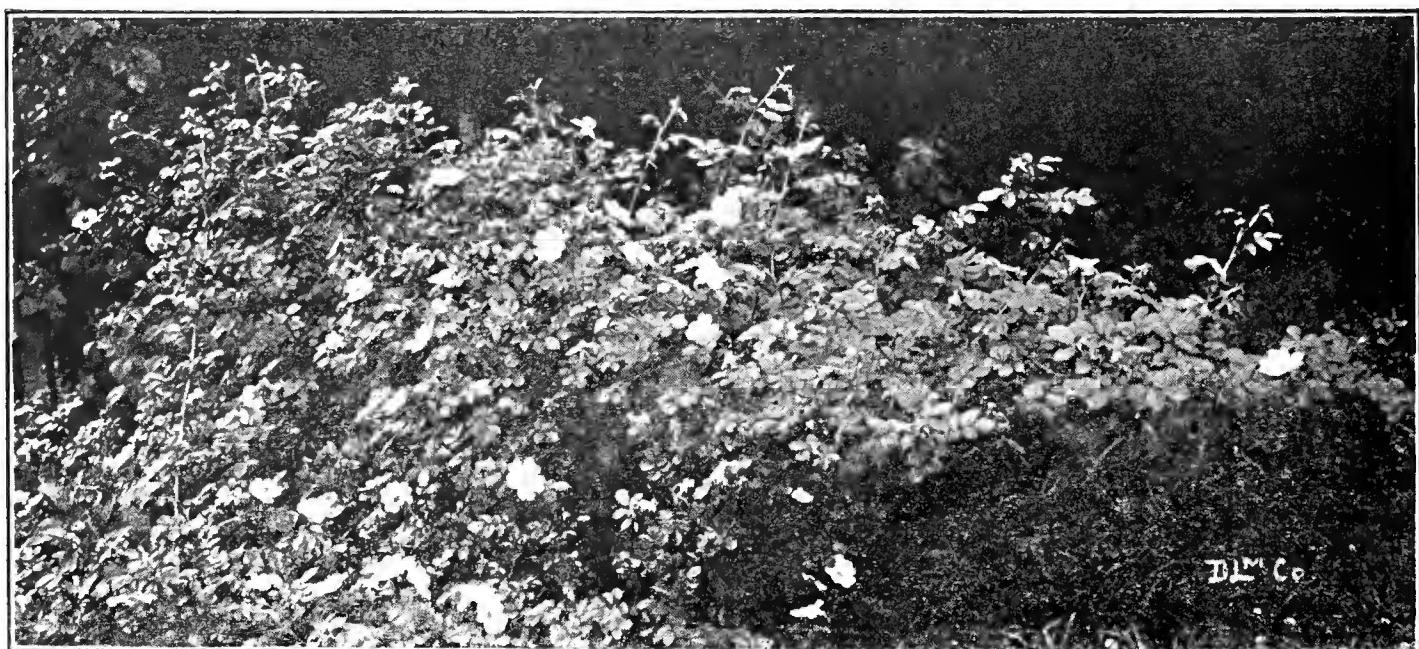
Rosa spinosissima. Light sulphur-yellow flowers. Fine foliage.



Rugosa Rose

Rosa wichuraiana. Pure white flowers in large cluster. Trailing habit. Good for bank planting. Thick, shiny leaves.

Rosa xanthina. Bright yellow, double. Finely-cut foliage.



Rosa setigera

Hardy Climbing Vines

Vines are an important group of plant material and are used in a variety of ways. They can be used as a background for flower borders, to cover fences, to screen unsightly buildings, or to provide shade when used over pergolas and arbors. Many of them have attractive flowers and fruits, and all are desirable for foliage. They help to make the landscape picture complete.

AKEBIA

Quinata (*Fiveleaf Akebia*). A very graceful, rapid-growing vine with a lacy effect; rosy-purple flowers, followed by attractive fruit. 2 yr. No. 1, 35c. each.

AMPELOPSIS • Ivy

Boston Ivy (*Veitchi*). One of the best, fast-growing climbers for walls, masonry, etc., clinging well to the smoothest surfaces. Glossy green in Summer with the brightest of Fall coloring. 2 yr. No. 1, 25c. each.

Engelmann Creeper (*Engelmanni*). A fast growing vine with deeply cut leaves, rather small, dense foliage turning bright red in Fall. 2 yr. No. 1, 25c. each.

Geranium Ivy (*Loui*). A variety of Boston Ivy. 2 yr., from pots, 40c. each.

Virginia Creeper (*Quinquefolia*). Very rapid growing; large, 5-lobed leaves with rich, fiery Autumn coloring. 2 yr. No. 1, 25c. each.

BITTERSWEET • Celastrus

Scandens (American). A native climber; handsome, glossy foliage; large clusters of orange-crimson fruits retained all Winter. Berries make charming house decorations for Winter. 2-3 ft., 35c. each.

CLEMATIS

Hybrids, Large-flowering. 4 in. pots, 50c. each.

Henryi. Huge, creamy white flowers. July-August.

Jackmanni. Velvety purple flowers. July.

Mme. Baron Veillard. Rosy-lilac flowers. July.

Ramona. Lavender blue. July.

Montana rubens. Dark rich foliage; rosy red flowers. May-June. 4 in. pots, 50c. each.

Paniculata (*Sweet Autumn Clematis*). Fast-growing; fine foliage; extremely fragrant white flowers in great profusion in August and September. 2 yr., No. 1, 25c. each.

Tangutica obtusiuscula. Yellow. New. 4 in. pots, 50c. each.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE • Aristolochia

Sipho. A vigorous grower with large, dark green, heart-shaped leaves. 2 yr., grafted, \$1.00 each.

EUONYMUS • Wintercreeper

Radicans. Shrubby, clinging evergreen vine; small, rich green foliage; good for covering banks and walls. 15-18 in. 35c. each, 18-24 in. 50c. each.

Radicans vegetus (*Evergreen Bittersweet*). A shrubby evergreen self-clinging vine with round, glossy green leaves; orange-scarlet berries in Fall. 12-15 in. 45c. each, 15-18 in. 60c. each.

HEDERA • Ivy

English. Glossy rich green foliage, useful climbing vine in sheltered location; also ground cover for shady places. 3 in. pots, 15c. each.

Baltic. A small-leaved form of the above. 3-in. pots 15c. each.

HONEYSUCKLE • Lonicera

Hall's Japan. Vigorous grower; fragrant yellow and white flowers in Summer and Fall; excellent foliage. Does well in shade. 2 yr. No. 1, 25c. each.

Scarlet Trumpet (*Semprevirens*). Brilliant red, trumpet-shaped flowers all Summer. Fragrant, vigorous grower. 2 yr., 35c. each.

MATRIMONY VINE • Lycium

Chinese. Rapid growing, shrubby vine; purple flowers; clusters of scarlet fruit. 2 yr. No. 1, 35c. each.

SILVER LACE VINE • Polygonum

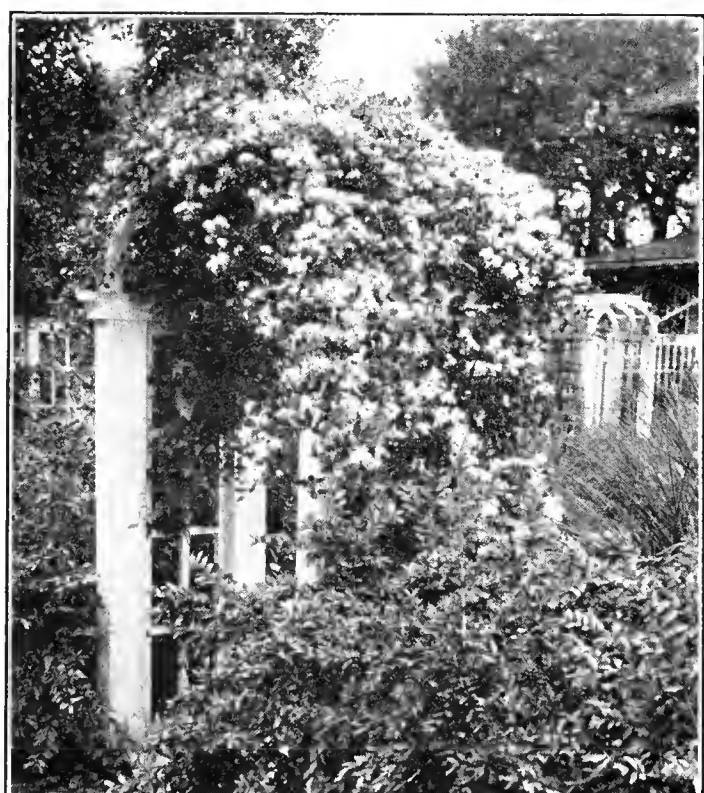
Auberti. Vigorous climber; grows amazingly fast. Handsome, light green leaves, masses of fleecy white flowers in September. 2 yr. No. 1, 35c. each.

TRUMPET CREEPER • Bignonia

Radicans. A strong climbing vine with bright scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers in July and August. 2 yr. No. 1, 35c. each.

WISTERIA

Sinensis (Chinese). Hardy, tall growing climber with long clusters of purple pea-shaped flowers in May. Grafted from blooming plants. 2 yr. No. 1, grafted plants, 57c. each.



Clematis Paniculata

Flowering Deciduous Shrubs

Shrubs comprise an interesting group of plant material which is both useful and ornamental. They vary in habit of growth, and in foliage, flower and fruit characteristics, and should be chosen with those particular characteristics in mind in relation to the effect desired. There are also some shrubs which are used for certain purposes such as planting around the house, known as foundation planting, for hedge or screen purposes, or for a mixed shrub border. In the lists below, some of the shrubs are divided into groups for special uses.

Planting Distances:

Tall-growing.....3-5 feet apart Low-growing.....1½-3 feet apart

Plant in Season. October 15—May 15

FOUNDATION PLANTING

Tall

Beautybush
Cotoneaster acutifolia
Forsythia, in variety
Honeysuckle, in variety
Lilac, in variety
Spiraea van houttei
Viburnum, in variety
Weigela, in variety

Low

Aronia, in variety
Barberry, in variety
Cydonia
Deutzia lemoinei
Kerria japonica
Ninebark, Dwarf
Rhodotypos
Ribes alpinum
Spiraea, in variety
Symphoricarpos, in variety

FOR HEDGES AND SCREENS]

Tall

Aralia
Buckthorn
Cotoneaster acutifolia
Forsythia, in variety
Honeysuckle, in variety
Lilac, in variety
Ninebark, Tall
Philadelphus, some varieties
Poplar, Lombardy
Rose Species, some varieties
Spiraea van houttei
Thorn, in variety
Viburnum, in variety
Willow, some varieties

Low

Barberry, in variety
Cydonia
Deutzia lemoinei
Euonymus alata compacta
Kerria
Ninebark, Dwarf
Philadelphus lemoinei
Privet, all varieties (Clipped)
Rhodotypos
Ribes alpinum
Spiraea, in variety
Symphoricarpos
Viburnum opulus nanum

FOR BERRIES

Aronia, in variety
Barberry, Japanese
Benzoin
Callicarpa
Cornus, some varieties
Cotoneaster, in variety
Euonymus, in variety
Elder
Honeysuckle, in variety
Ilex verticillata
Myrica
Photinia villosa
Privet, some varieties
Rhodotypos
Rose species, in variety
Symphoricarpos, in variety
Thorn, in variety
Viburnum, in variety

AUTUMN COLORING

Aronia, in variety
Barberry, Japanese
Clethra
Cornus, in variety
Euonymus, in variety
Photinia villosa
Rhus, in variety
Viburnum, in variety

TOLERANT OF SHADE

Aralia pentaphylla
Aronia arbutifolia
Barberry, Japanese
Benzoin
Cornus mas
Honeysuckle, in variety
Ninebark
Philadelphus, in variety
Ribes alpinum
Symphoricarpos, in variety
Viburnum, in variety
Witch-hazel



Flowering Deciduous Shrubs

ALMOND · *Prunus Glandulosa*

Double Pink. Double rose-colored flowers early in Spring. 18-24 in. 35c., 2-3 ft. 50c., 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

Double White. Double white flowers in May. 2-3 ft. 50c. each.

ALTHAEA · Rose-of-Sharon

Bush Form. Tall-growing shrub, blooms late in August and September. Assorted colors. Single and double. 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Tree Form. Same varieties, trimmed to tree-form. 4-5 ft. 50c. each.

AMELANCHIER

Stolonifera (Shadblow). Spreading shrub, woolly young foliage, white flowers, blue fruit. 2-3 ft. 50c. each.

AMORPHA

Fruticosa (Indigo-bush). Large shrub, fine foliage, dark blue flowers in June. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

ARALIA

Pentaphylla (Acanthopanax). Large, spreading shrub, spiny branches, deep green leaves, white flowers. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

ARONIA · Chokeberry

Arbutifolia. Decorative red-berried shrub; pink flowers in May. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Brilliantissima. Bright red berries; brilliant Autumn foliage. 2-3 ft. 35c. each, 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Melanocarpa. Black-fruited form, flowers white. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

BEAUTYBUSH · *Kolkwitzia*

Amabilis. Bell-shaped pink flowers in great profusion in June; graceful, spreading shrub. 2-3 ft. 50c., 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

BARBERRY · *Berberis*

Japanese. Valuable for hedging and foundation planting; brilliant Autumn coloring. Red berries all Winter.

12-15 in.....	\$1.00	\$ 8.00
15-18 in.....	1.20	10.00
18-24 in.....	1.50	12.00

Japanese, Red-leaved. Foliage, rich bronzy red all Summer. Plant in sun.

15-18 in.....	\$0.25	\$ 2.25
18-24 in.....	.30	2.75

Japanese (Box Barberry). Very dwarf form; can be trimmed to resemble Boxwood. For very low hedging.

10-12 in.....	\$0.15	\$ 1.50
12-15 in.....	.20	1.75



Beautybush

BARBERRY—Continued

Truehedge Columberry. An upright strain of Japanese Barberry with richer foliage. Prolific fruiting. Requires very little trimming. Each 10 9-12 in.....\$0.25 \$2.00

BUCKTHORN • Rhamnus

Cathartica. Upright shrub; spines at end of branches. Good hedge plant. 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

BENZOIN

Aestivale (Spicebush). Large shrub, aromatic odor to wood; early yellow flowers; red berries attractive to birds. 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

BUTTERFLY BUSH • Buddleia

Ile de France. Fast-growing shrub with sprays of purple, lilac-like flowers in July. 2 yr. 25c. each.

CALICARPA

Purpurea (Beautyberry). Attractive purple berries in fall, graceful, low-growing shrub. 2-2½ ft. 50c. each.

CALYCANTHUS

Floridus (Sweetsbrub). Upright shrub to 6 ft.; good foliage; spicy chocolate-red flowers. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

CARAGANA

Arborescens (Siberian Pea Tree). Large, spreading shrub with pea-shaped yellow flowers in May; lacy foliage. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

CARYOPTERIS

Incana (Bluebeard). A fine bushy border plant, lavender flowers September to frost. 2 yr. 35c. each.



Caryopteris



Chionanthus

CEANOOTHUS

Americanus (Jersey Tea). Low, erect shrub to 3 ft. Has a profusion of white blooms in large panicles. 15-18 in. 35c. each.

CEPHALANTHUS

Occidentalis (Buttonbush). Dense bush, 4-6 ft. Fragrant, greenish-white flowers in July; likes moist soil. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

CHIONANTHUS

Virginica (White Fringe). Tree-like shrub, dark green foliage, white fringy flowers early Summer. Fruit dark blue. 3-4 ft. 75c., 4-5 ft. \$1.00 each.

CLETHRUM

Alnifolia (Sweet Pepperbush). Dainty native shrub. Spikes of white, fragrant flowers in August. Likes moist soil. 18-24 in. 35c. each.

COLUTEA

Arborescens (Bladder Senna). Upright shrub to 10 ft. with lacy, light green foliage; yellow flowers; decorative pods. 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

COMPTONIA

Asplenifolia (Sweet Fern). Attractive undershrub with fern-like, scented foliage; good for covering banks. 18-24 in. 35c. each.

CORYLUS

Americana (American Hazelnut). Large native shrub. Leaves heart-shaped, edible fruits. 3-4 ft. 50c., 4-5 ft. 75c. each.

CORNUS · Dogwood

Alba sibirica (*Coral Dogwood*). Upright spreading habit, bright red branches, white flowers in May. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Alternifolia (*Pagoda Dogwood*). Horizontal habit of growth, very picturesque. Blue-black fruit. 4-5 ft. 75c. each.

Amomum (*Silky Dogwood*). Spreading habit; dark red twigs, white flowers, blue berries. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Baileyi (*Bailey Dogwood*). Bright red twigs, white flowers in June; brilliant Autumn coloring. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Florida (*Flowering Dogwood*). Tree-like shrub, conspicuous white flowers in very early Spring; fine Fall coloring. 4-5 ft. B&B, \$1.25 each.

Florida rubra (*Red Flowering Dogwood*). Red-flowered form of above. 3-4 ft. B&B, \$2.50 each.

Mas (*Cornelian Cherry*). Yellow flowers in March; large red fruits. 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

Paniculata (*Gray Dogwood*). Compact, bushy plant. White flowers in June; white berries. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Sanguinea (*Blood-twigged Dogwood*). White flowers; red twigs in Winter. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Stolonifera (*Red Osier Dogwood*). Red twigs, white flowers, white berries. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Stolonifera flaviramea (*Golden-twig Dogwood*). Yellow-barked variety. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

COTONEASTER

Interesting plant group, an assortment of which makes a valuable addition to the garden. Their leaves are small, round and glossy. Small flowers followed by glossy berries. Habit in general is semi-spreading.

Acutifolia (*Peking Cotoneaster*). Pink flowers, black fruit. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Dielsiana (*Diel's Cotoneaster*). Pink flowers, red berries. 2-3 ft. 50c. each.

Wilsoni (*Wilson Cotoneaster*). Red fruit. 2-3 ft. 50c. each.

CYDONIA

Japonica (*Japanese Quince*). Bushy shrub of good foliage with protective thorns. Orange-scarlet flowers in early May. 18-24 in. 35c., 2-3 ft. 50c. each.



Golden Elder



Deutzia Lemoinei

DEUTZIA

Upright plants with bell-shaped flowers in June; very showy.

Gracilis. Dwarf-growing, white flowers. 12-15 in. 25c., 15-18 in. 35c. each.

Lemoinei. Medium growth, white flowers. 18-24 in. 25c., 24-30 in. 35c. each.

Rosea eximea. Dwarf-growing, pink flowers. 18-24 in. 35c. each.

Scabra candidissima. Tall-growing, white flowers. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Scabra, Pride of Rochester. Tall-growing, white flowers, tinged pink. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Scabra rosea plena. Tall-growing, pink flowers. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

DIERVILLA

Sessilifolia (*Southern Bush Honeysuckle*). Low-growing native shrub; yellow flowers all Summer. 2½-3 ft. 35c. each.

ELAEAGNUS

Angustifolia (*Russian Olive*). Silvery gray leaves, orange berries. 3-4 ft. 50c., 4-5 ft. 75c. each.

Longipes (*Cherry Elaeagnus*). Smooth, light-green leaves; berries in Summer. 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

Umbellata (*Autumn Elaeagnus*). Silvery leaves; scarlet fruits. 2-3 ft. 50c., 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

ELDER · Sambucus

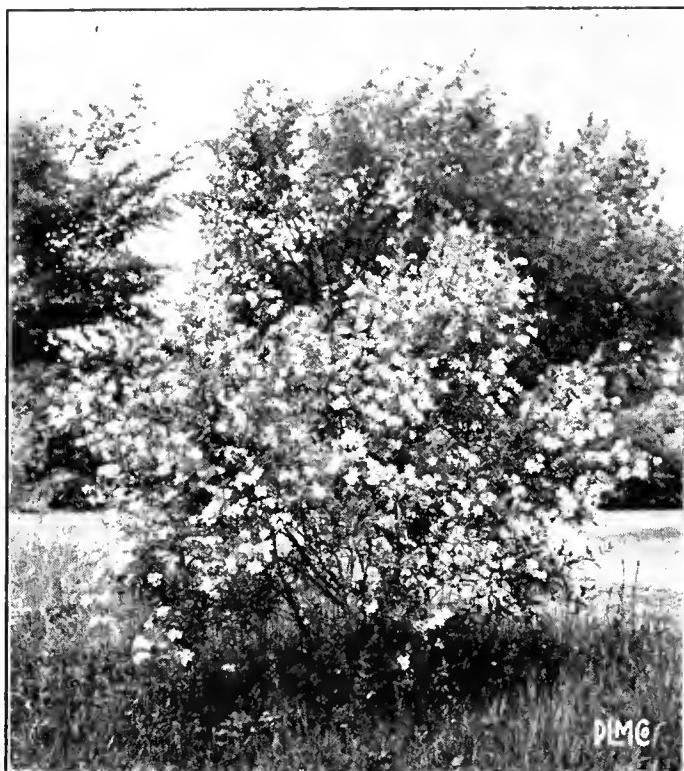
Canadensis (*American Elder*). Large, spreading bush; white flowers in June; black fruits. 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Nigra aurea (*Golden Elder*). Bright golden yellow leaves; flowers white. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Pubens (*Scarlet Elder*). Large spreading shrub, white flowers, red fruit. 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

ELSHOLTZIA

Stauntoni. Purple spike flower in August, spicy leaves. 2 yr. 35c. each.



Exochorda

EUONYMUS

Alatus compacta (*Dwarf Winged Euonymus*). Interesting corky barked shrub with brilliant Autumn foliage; dense, slow-growing shrub, excellent for hedging. 2-2½ ft., 75c. each.

Americanus (*Brook Euonymus*). Erect-growing, rough pink fruits with scarlet pod. 3-4 ft., 50c. each.

Atropurpurea (*Native Wahoo*). Tree-like shrub, shiny leaves, bright Fall coloring, red fruit. 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Europaeus (*European Burningbush*). Tall, erect shrub; bright orange and scarlet fruit. 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Nanus (*Dwarf Burningbush*). Very low-growing, orange berries in late Summer. Brilliant Autumn coloring. 12-15 in. 50c. each.

Yedoensis (*Yeddo Euonymus*). Showiest of all Euonymus. Leaves brilliant red in Fall; scarlet berries with pink husks. 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

EXOCHORDA

Grandiflora (*Pearl Bush*). Tall, upright shrub, white flowers. 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

FONTANESIA

Fortunei. Tall-growing shrub, handsome foliage, white flowers. 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

FORSYTHIA · Golden Bell

Golden Bell. Splendid shrubs, growing quite tall, brightening the garden in early Spring, before the leaves appear, with masses of yellow flowers.

Intermedia (*Border Forsythia*). Erect-growing. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Intermedia spectabilis (*Showy Border Forsythia*). 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Suspensa (*Weeping Forsythia*). Drooping form. 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

Suspensa fortunei. Upright type of Suspensa. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

HONEYSUCKLE · Lonicera

Tall, bushy shrubs, bearing pink, yellow, or white flowers, followed by showy berries in late Summer.

Bella albida. Fragrant white flowers, red berries. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Bella rosea. Flowers pink, red berries. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft., 50c. each.

Chrysanthia. Yellow flowers, bright red fruit. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Fragrantissima. Semi-evergreen, drooping branches low-growing, fragrant white flowers. 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

Korolkowi floribunda. Blue-gray foliage; pretty pink flowers; red berries. 2-3 ft. 50c. each.

Maacki podocarpa. White flowers, handsome dark red fruits. 2-3 ft. 50c. each.

Morrowi. Creamy white flowers, red fruits, spreading habit of growth. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Ruprechtiana. Yellow flowers in June, red berries, spreading habit. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Tatarica. Erect-growing shrub, pink flowers, red berries. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Tatarica alba. White-flowered form of above. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Tatarica grandiflora. Pink flowers, red berries. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

HYDRANGEA

Arborescens grandiflora (*Snowball Hydrangea*). Flowers similar to "Snowball" in appearance, white in July and September. 18-24 in. 25c., 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

Paniculata grandiflora (*Pegee Hydrangea*). Fall-blooming type, pink turning to bronze in September. 18-24 in. 25c., 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

HYPERICUM

Aureum (*Golden St. Johnswort*). Blue-green foliage, yellow flowers in July; low-growing. 18-24 in. 35c. each.



Lonicera tatarica

ILEX

Verticillata (*Winterberry*). Deciduous form of Holly, crimson berries in October which persist nearly all Winter. 2-3 ft. 50c., 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

KERRIA

Japonica. Green-branched shrub, fine cut leaves, yellow flowers in May, good Winter effect. 15-18 in. 25c., 18-24 in. 35c. each.

LABURNUM

Vulgare (*Golden Chain*). Tree-like shrub, dark-green leaves without changing color in Fall. Long racemes of yellow flowers in June. 4-5 ft. \$1.50 each.

LESPEDEZA

Formosa (*Purple Bush Clover*). Cloverlike leaves, reddish purple flowers in Summer. 4 yr. heavy clumps. 50c. each.

LILAC · Syringa

Henryi lutece. Heavy foliage, late blooming, light purple flowers. 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

Josikaea (*Hungarian Lilac*). Tree-like shrub, bluish purple flowers; late. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Persica (*Persian Lilac*). Fine foliage, more dwarf growing than the common. Lacy purple flowers in May. 2-3 ft. 50c., 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

Villosa (*Late Lilac*). Tall, vigorous shrub, heavy foliage, light purple flowers in June. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Vulgaris (*Common Purple*). Best-known of all Lilacs. Fragrant purple flowers in May. 3-4 ft. 35c., 4-5 ft. 50c. each.

Vulgaris alba (*Common White*). White-flowered form of above. 3-4 ft. 40c., 4-5 ft. 60c. each.

Vulgaris Hybrids (*French Lilac*). Single and double varieties in various colors. 2-3 ft. 50c., 3-4 ft. 75c., 4-5 ft. \$1.00 each.

Alphonse Lavalle. Double blue.

Boussingault. Double light lavender.

Chas. Joly. Double, dark purplish-red.

Charles X. Light reddish purple; single.

Claude Bernard. Bright mauve-lilac; double.

Descartes. Single mauve-pink.

Edmond Boissier. Single, dark reddish purple.

Florent Stepman. Single white, large.

Frau Bertha Damman. Single white.

Ludwig Spaeth. Single, reddish purple.

Mme. Casimir Perier. Double creamy white.

Mme. Lemoine. Double white.

Michael Buchner. Double pinkish lavender.

Paul Hariot. Double dark purplish violet.

Pres. Grevy. Double blue-violet.

Princess Alexandra. Single white.

Timbuctoo. Large single deep reddish violet.

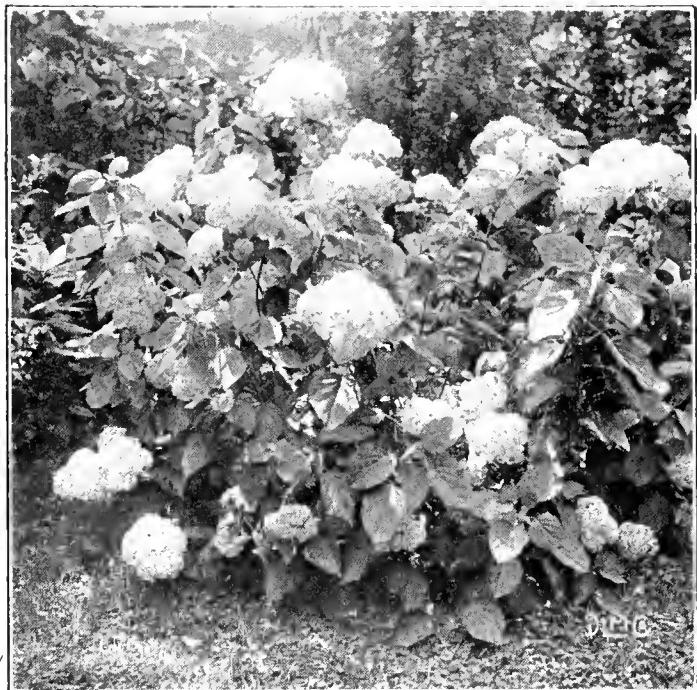
William Robinson. Double rosy lavender.

NINEBARK · Physocarpus

Dwarf Ninebark (*P. monogynus*). Bushy shrub, creamy flowers in June; suitable for hedging, foundations or mass planting. 18-24 in. 25c., 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

Common Ninebark (*P. opulifolius*). Pinkish white flowers in June. Tall, bushy plant. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Goldleaf Ninebark (*P. opulifolius luteus*). Yellow-leaved form of above. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each



Hydrangea Arborescens grandiflora

PHILADELPHUS · Mockorange

Upright shrubs with single or double white flowers in June.

Avalanche. Medium growing, white flowers, fragrant. 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

Coronarius. Tall-growing, fragrant white flowers. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Coronarius aureus. Dwarf variety, yellow foliage. 15-18 in. 35c., 18-24 in. 50c. each.

Gordonianus. Tall-growing, white flowers. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Grandiflorus. Tall-growing, single white flowers. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Lemoinei erectus. Medium growth, fragrant white flowers. 18-24 in. 25c., 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

Norma. Medium growth, single white flowers. 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

Virginalis. Large, double, fragrant flowers. Blooms profusely. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.



Philadelphus coronarius

PHOTINIA

Villosa. Tree-like shrub, white flowers in June. Bright red fruit and red foliage in Fall. 2-3 ft. 50c. each.

POTENTILLA

Fruticosa (*Shrubby Cinquefoil*). A small shrub producing numerous bright yellow flowers throughout the Summer. 18-24 in. 35c. each.

PRIVET · Ligustrum

A group of plants grown chiefly for hedging as they are of upright growth and easily trimmed.

Plants of varieties **Ibota**, **Regelianum** and **Vulgare** are frequently used as shrubs in borders of flowering shrubs and are very effective.

Amurensis (*Amur River*). Tall-growing, white flowers, black berries. The hardy type. For hedges. 6-12 in. \$2.00 per 100, 12-18 in. \$3.00 per 100, 18-24 in. \$5.00 per 100, 2-3 ft. \$7.50 per 100, 3-4 ft. \$10.00 per 100.

Ibota (*Ibota Privet*). Bushy type; for hedges; hardy. White flowers, blue-black berries. 18-24 in. \$10.00 per 100, 2-3 ft. \$12.00 per 100.

Ibota regelianum (*Regel's Privet*). Spreading shrub, handsome blue-black berries. 15-18 in. 15c., 18-24 in. 20c. each.

Ovalifolium (*California Privet*). Handsome, shiny green foliage, quick-growing. For hedges. 12-18 in. \$3.00 per 100, 18-24 in. \$5.00 per 100, 2-3 ft. \$7.50 per 100.

Vulgare (*European*). Informal habit of growth; shiny black berries. 2-3 ft. 20c., 3-4 ft. 25c. each.

PRUNUS · Plum, Cherry

Besseyi (*Bessey Cherry*). Showy white flowers, purple-black sweet fruit. 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

Tomentosa (*Nanking Cherry*). White flowers in profusion in May; red fruit. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

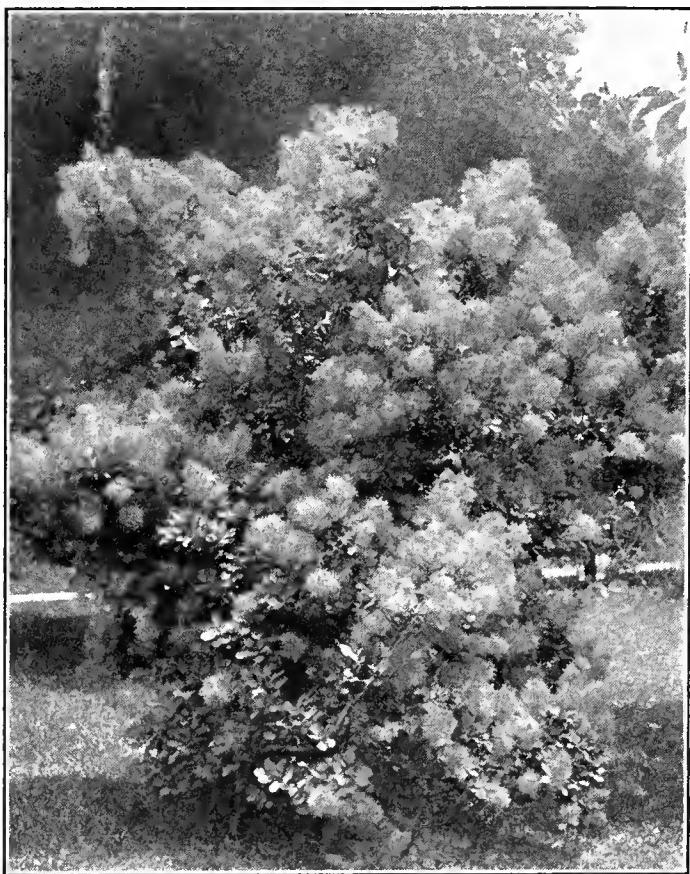
Triloba plena (*Double-flowering Plum*). Tree-like shrub, bearing an abundance of double pink flowers, resembling small rose buds. 2-3 ft. 50c., 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

REDBUD · Cercis canadensis

Tree-like shrub, reddish-purple flowers in April before the leaves appear. 3-4 ft. 75c. each.



Regel's Privet



Rhus cotinus

RHODOTYPOS KERRIOIDES · Jetbead

Upright shrub with good foliage; white flowers in May; black berries. 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

RHUS · Sumac

Canadensis (*Fragrant Sumac*). Low spreading shrubs; yellow flowers appearing before leaves; aromatic foliage which turns dark crimson in Autumn. 18-24 in. 35c., 2-3 ft. 50c. each.

Cotinus (*Smoke Tree*). Tree-like shrub with clouds of purplish flowers in July. 2-3 ft. 75c., 3-4 ft. \$1.00 each.

Glabra (*Smooth Sumac*). Native, tree-like shrub; long, smooth leaves; crimson fruits in bunches. Rich Autumn coloring. 4-5 ft. 50c. each.

Typhina (*Stagborn Sumac*). Native, tree-like shrub with velvety, hairy stems; tropical looking foliage brilliant scarlet in Fall; scarlet heads of fruit. 4-5 ft. 50c. each.

Typhina laciniata. Cut-leaved form of above. 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

RIBES

Alpinum (*Alpine Currant*). Dwarf, compact plant; yellow flowers. Excellent for shade. 18-24 in. 35c., 2-3 ft. 50c. each.

Aureum (*Golden Currant*). Bushy shrub, yellow, fragrant flowers in May. Black fruit. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

SALIX

Incana (*Rosemary Willow*). Spreading shrub with narrow, silvery leaves. 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

SORBARIA

Sorbifolia (*False Spiraea*). Medium-sized, quick-growing shrub with fluffy, tassel-like heads of white flowers in July. 2-3 ft. 50c., 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

SPIRAEA

Anthony Waterer. Dwarf type with rosy-crimson flowers in July. 15-18 in. 25c., 18-24 in. 35c. each.

Arguta. Fine, feathery foliage, white flowers in profusion. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Billardi. Erect, medium-sized bush; spike of pink flowers in July. 2-3 ft. 25c. each.

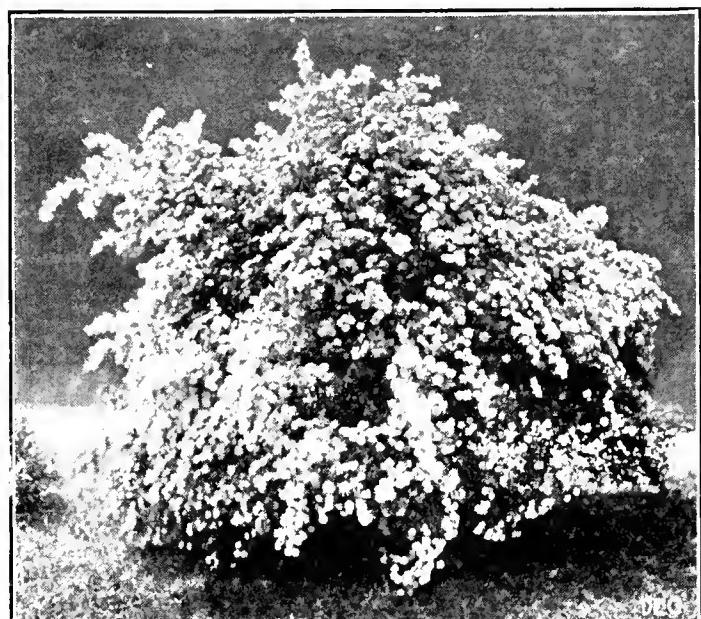
Douglasi. Spikes of rose-colored flowers in July. 2-3 ft. 25c. each.

Froebeli. Like Anthony Waterer but taller; bright crimson flowers in July. 18-24 in. 25c., 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

Reevesiana. Upright shrub; white flowers in spikes. 2-3 ft. 25c. each.

Trichocarpa (Korean). Spreading habit of growth, flat-topped white flowers in June, borne in great profusion. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Van houttei. Upright, bushy shrub bearing quantities of white flowers in June; fine foliage. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 30c., 4-5 ft. 35c. each.



Spiraea reevesiana

SYMPHORICARPOS

Chenaulti (*Chenault's Coralberry*). Low-growing, bushy shrub with fine foliage; pink berries. 18-24 in. 25c., 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

Mollis (*Spreading Snowberry*). Pink flowers in June, white fruits, low-growing. 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

Racemosus (*Snowberry*). Spreading shrub, pink flowers in June, large white berries. 18-24 in. 25c., 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

Vulgaris (*Coralberry*). Low-spreading shrub; foliage small, closely set; red berries in abundance. 18-24 in. 25c., 2-3 ft. 35c. each.



Symphoricarpos racemosus

TAMARIX

Africana. Tall, rapid-growing shrub with fine, feathery foliage; pinkish flowers early in Summer. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Pentandra. Similar to above but with bluish green foliage. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

VIBURNUM

Here is a group of interesting shrubs embracing a great variety, from the old-time beauty of the Snowball to the fascinating delicacy of the lace-like Viburnum tomentosum, which some think has the loveliest flower of any shrub or tree. Most of them are prolific bloomers, do well in semi-shade, and follow their flowers with a profusion of handsome fruits of varying colors. This is a group that no one interested in shrubs, and especially in native shrubs, can afford to be without.

Acerifolium (*Mapleleaf Viburnum*). Low-growing, white flowers in May, shiny black berries in Fall. Bright Autumn coloring. 18-24 in. 35c., 2-3 ft. 50c. each.

Americana (*American Cranberrybush*). Upright, tall-growing bush; white flowers in May; scarlet berries all Winter. 2-3 ft. 50c., 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

Carlesi (*Fragrant Viburnum*). Low-growing, bushy, fragrant waxy pink flowers in May. Well-drained, sunny location. 18-24 in., B&B, \$1.50 each.

Cassinoides (*Withe-rod*). Upright shrub, smooth foliage; white flowers in June followed by pink berries, changing to blue. 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

Dentatum (*Arrowwood*). Upright, tall-growing shrub, dentate leaves, white flowers, dark blue berries. Bright autumn coloring. 2-3 ft. 35c. each, 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

STAPHYLEA

Trifolia (*American Bladdernut*). Medium shrub, upright growth; white flowers in July followed by pod-like fruit. 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

STEPHANANDRA

Flexuosa. Spreading shrub of graceful habit, finely-cut foliage; white flowers in June. 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

VIBURNUM—Continued

Dilatatum (*Linden Viburnum*). Bushy free-flowering shrub, white flowers in May. Quantities of scarlet berries in Fall. Brilliant autumn coloring. 2-3 ft. 50c., 3-4 ft. 75e. each.

Lantana (*Wayfaring Tree*). Of tall, robust growth; large foliage, silvery underneath, white flowers in May. Red berries, turning black in autumn. 3-4 ft. 50e., 4-5 ft. 75e. each.

Lentago (*Nannyberry*). Tree-like shrub, smooth, glossy leaves; fragrant, white flowers in June, followed by large blue-black fruit. 3-4 ft. 75e. each.

Molle (*Kentucky Viburnum*). Similar to *V. dentatum* but with broader, darker foliage and larger fruits. 2-3 ft. 35e. each.

Opulus (*Highbush Cranberry*). Upright, tall-growing shrub, white flowers, bunches of crimson berries which persist well into the winter. 2-3 ft. 35e., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Opulus nanum (*Dwarf Cranberry Bush*). Very dwarf, compact, small-leaved form; suitable for very low hedges. 10-12 in. 40c., 12-15 in. 50e. each.

Opulus sterile (*Common Snowball*). A large shrub, producing large, white flowers in May and June. 2-3 ft. 35e.; 3-4 ft. 50e. each.

Prunifolium (*Blackbaw*). A handsome, sturdy shrub; white flowers in May and June; black berries. 3-4 ft. \$1.00 each.

Pubescens (*Downy Viburnum*). Compact upright plant, white flowers in June, black berries. Fine fall color. 2-3 ft. 50e., 3-4 ft. 75e. each.

Sieboldi (*Siebold Viburnum*). Tree-like, large, rich green foliage; white flowers in June. Berries green, pink, then black. 3-4 ft. 50e., 4-5 ft. 75e. each.

Tomentosum (*Doublefile Viburnum*). Broad, symmetrical plant, bearing flat white flowers all along the stem; red berries turning blue-black. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50e. each.



Viburnum Sieboldi



Weigela candida

VITEX

Agnus castus (*Chaste-tree*). Dainty shrub with star-shaped leaves; lilac flowers in late Summer. Plant in sun. 2 yr. 35e. each.

Macrophylla (*Large Chaste Tree*). A larger form of above with deep blue flowers. 2 yr., 35e. each.

WEIGELA

A decorative family of shrubs with bell-shaped pink, white, or red flowers in June.

Abel Carriere. Rose-earmine flowers. Tall-growing. 2-3 ft. 25e., 3-4 ft. 35e. each.

Amabilis. Light pink flowers, vigorous grower. 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

Candida. White flowers, graceful habit of growth. 2-3 ft. 35e. each.

Eva Rathke. Rich reddish-purple flowers, free-blooming, dwarf. 18-24 in. 25c., 2-3 ft. 35e. each.

Floribunda. Free-flowering, vigorous shrub, crimson flowers. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50e. each.

Hendersoni. Tall-growing, rose-colored flowers. 2-3 ft. 25e., 3-4 ft. 35e. each.

Rosea. Medium-growing, light pink flowers. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35e. each.

Variegata. White-margined leaf, pink flowers, dwarf. 2-3 ft. 35e. each.

WITCH-HAZEL · Hamamelis

Handsome, tall growing native shrub, yellow flowers in October. Will thrive in partial shade. 3-4 ft. 75e., 4-5 ft. \$1.00 each.

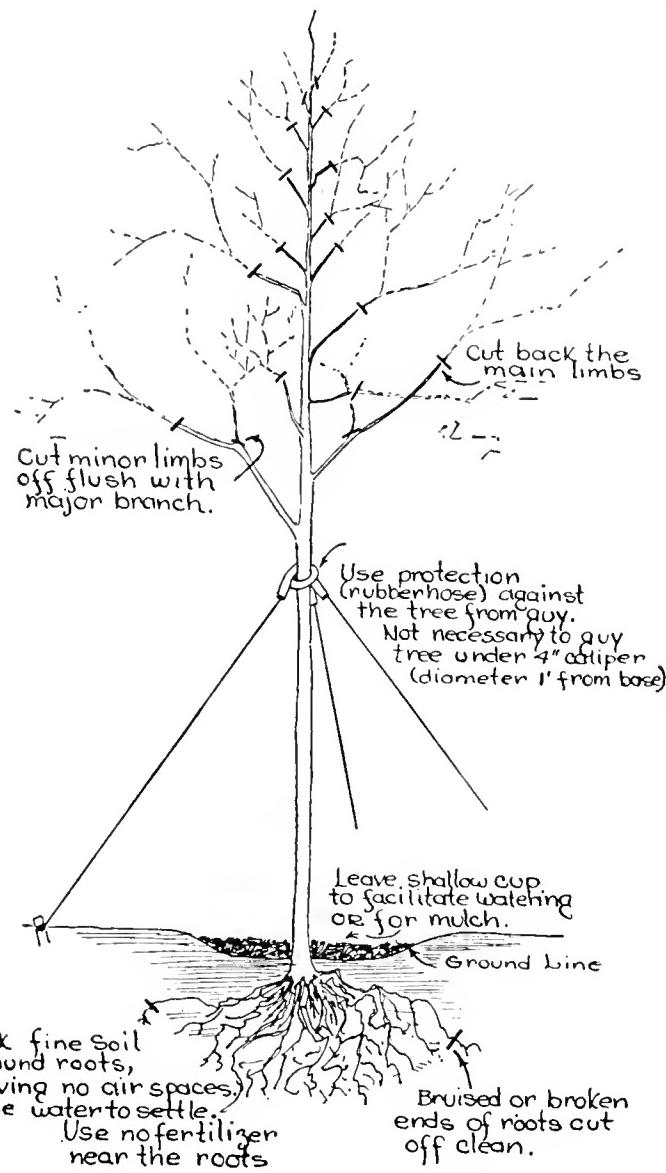
ZANTHORHIZA

Apiifolia (*Yellow Root*). Shrubby, dwarf plants, golden foliage in Autumn, purplish flowers in Summer. 12-15 in. clumps, 50c. each.

How to Plant and Prune

Proper planting, pruning, and watering are essential to the success of nursery stock. The ground should be plowed or spaded deeply. Holes should be large enough so the roots can be spread out without crowding. Lots of water should be used. Roots should be pruned so there are plenty of fresh ends to come in contact with the soil. Soil should be packed firmly around roots so there are no air spaces and so roots are in tight contact with the soil.

Pruning—Part of the top of the bush or tree must be pruned at time of planting so as to reduce the amount of top the roots have to supply with water while they are getting established. See illustrations.

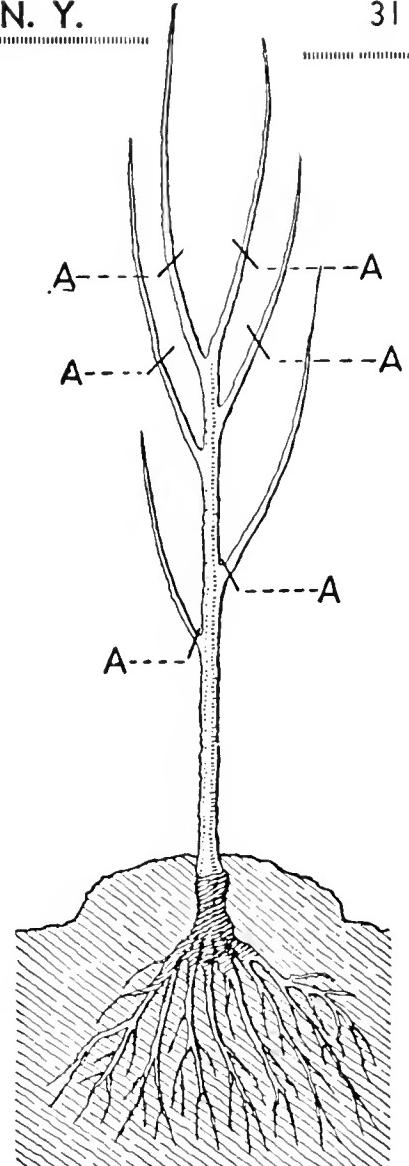


Planting and Pruning of Trees.

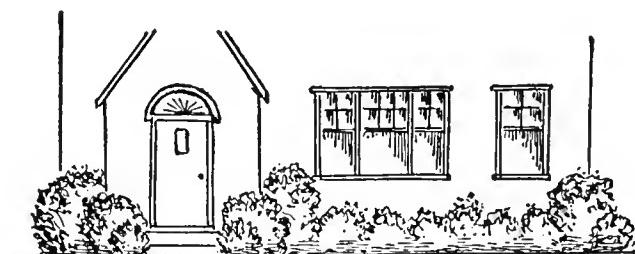
Watering—Surface sprinkling does very little good. Take nozzle off hose and let water run around plant until ground is thoroughly soaked for a depth of 12 to 18 inches. Never let ground dry out.

Mulch—A mulch of hay, leaves, grass clippings, etc., around the base of the plant is very beneficial and helps to conserve moisture.

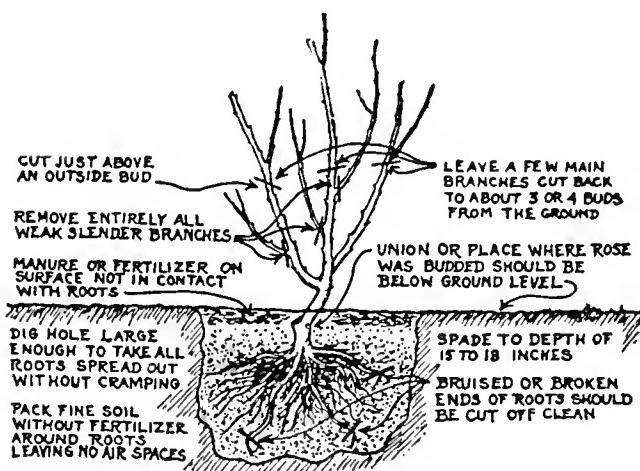
Fertilizer—Should be placed on top of the ground and worked in with a hoe. Never put fresh manure in the hole, for if it comes in contact with the roots it will burn and kill them.



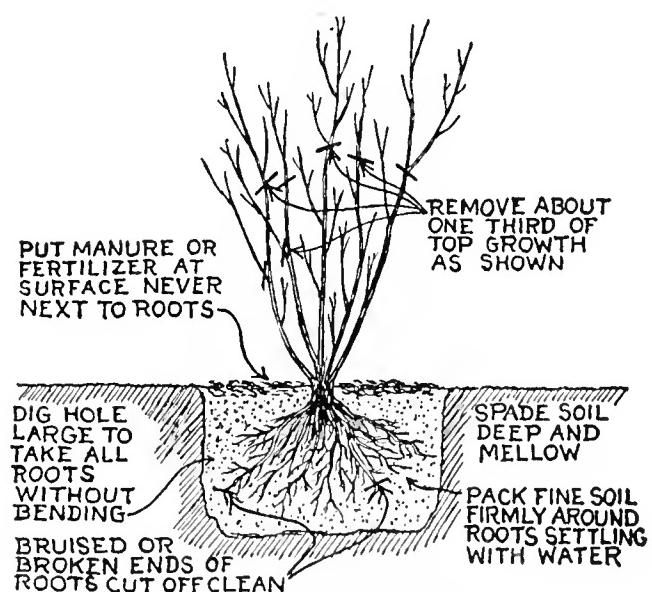
Planting and Pruning Fruit Trees



GROUP TALL GROWING SHRUBS AT ENTRANCES AND CORNERS
DWARF VARIETIES IN FRONT AND UNDER WINDOWS



Planting and Pruning Roses



How to Plant Shrubs

Broadleaf Evergreen Shrubs

With Choice Associating Shrubs and Vines

This group contains some of the choicest shrubs, notable not only because of their evergreen habit but because of their highly prized flowers and berries, and adaptability to shade. They are very useful for foundation planting, for filling in beds of evergreens and for lawn specimens. Included here is the valuable evergreen vine, *Euonymus*, so useful as wall covers, garden hedges and ground cover.



Boxwood

ABELIA

Grandiflora. Spreading, graceful habit of growth, small, dark green, glossy leaves. Will bloom the first year. Pink flowers. 5 in. pots, 50c. each.

AZALEA

Mollis (*Chinese Azalea*). Dwarf-growing, bushy, well-branched with attractive foliage; flowers in all shades of red, yellow and orange in May. Perfectly hardy, thriving in sunny locations. 15-18 in., B&B, \$1.50 each; 18-24 in., B&B, \$2.00 each.

BOXWOOD · Buxus

Sempervirens. A hardy outdoor type, slow-growing, easily sheared for low-growing hedges or individual specimens; handsome, dark, evergreen foliage. 10-12 in., B&B, 50c. each; 12-15 in., B&B, 75c. each; 15-18 in., B&B, \$1.00 each.

COTONEASTER

Horizontalis (*Rock Cotoneaster*). Small trailing shrub, pink flowers in spring, scarlet berries in autumn. good for rockery. 5-in. pots, 12 in. spread, 75c. each.

DAPHNE · Garland Flower

Cneorum. A dwarf evergreen shrub with dark blue-green foliage, each shoot tipped with delightfully fragrant pink flowers in May and June. Requires full sunlight and a well-drained soil. 12-15 in., B&B, \$1.00 each; 15-18 in., B&B, \$1.25 each.

EUONYMUS · Winter Creeper

Radicans. Shrubby, clinging evergreen vine; small, rich green foliage. Good for covering banks, walls, tree trunks, and for ground cover. 15-18 in. 35c. each, 18-24 in. 50c. each.

Radicans erecta. Low, spreading bush, pointed, evergreen leaves, turning bronze in Winter. 12-15 in. 35c. each.

Radicans vegetus (*Evergreen Bittersweet*). A shrubby evergreen, self-clinging vine with round, glossy green leaves. Produces an abundance of orange-scarlet berries in Fall. Splendid for use as a ground cover, or may be trimmed into bush form. 12-15 in. 45c., 15-18 in. 60c. each.

ILEX · Holly

Crenata (*Japanese Holly*). A hardy, evergreen shrub Holly with small dark green leaves. Does well in shade. 18-24 in., B&B, \$2.00 each.

IVY · Hedera

English. Glossy, dark green foliage; excellent ground cover or edging in shade. Good for window boxes and household decoration. 3-in. pots, 15c. each.



Cotoneaster



Pachysandra

MYRICA · Bayberry

Carolinensis. Shiny, deep green leaves, almost evergreen, having a rich fragrance. Gray berries, very hardy. 18-24 in., B&B, \$1.00 each.

PACHYSANDRA · Japanese Spurge

Terminalis. Low-growing evergreen plant with short spikes of white flowers in May and June. A splendid evergreen ground cover with attractive, dark green leaves which make a rich mat of foliage in shady places where grass will not grow. A good border for beds of evergreens. 2 yr. plants, 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

PYRACANTHA · Firethorn

Coccinea. A bushy, dense-growing shrub, attaining a height of about 6 ft.; thorny, semi-evergreen with small, dark green leaves. Suitable for hedge, individual specimens, mass planting, or can be trained against a wall. Flowers white, berries orange, not numerous. 15-18 in., B&B, \$1.25 each.

Coccinea lalandi (*Laland Firethorn*). More open-growing and taller than Coccinea, producing an abundance of brilliant orange-scarlet berries which persist throughout the Winter. 12-15 in., B&B, \$1.00; 12-15 in., 5-in. pots, 75c. each.

RHODODENDRON

Hybrids. The most showy and beautiful of all Rhododendrons with dark, glossy leathery green foliage. Flowers varying pink, red, and orchid. Require soil free from lime or fresh manure, and a shady location, preferably north or east exposure. 15-18 in., B&B, \$1.50 each; 18-24 in., B&B, \$2.00 each.

VINCA · Hardy Myrtle

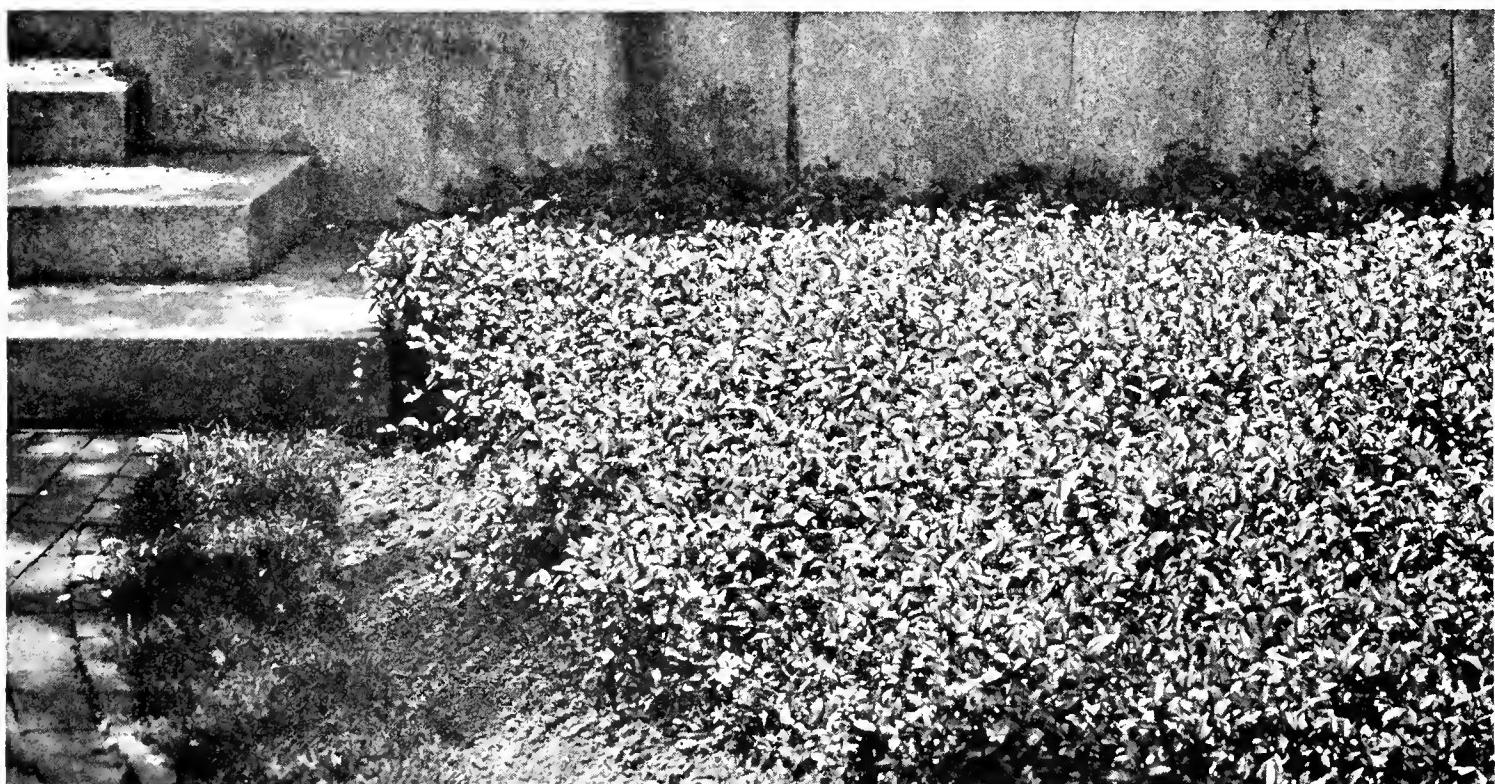
Minor. A trailing evergreen for ground cover where it is too shady for grass; showy bright blue flowers borne freely in early Summer. 2 yr., 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

These broadleaf evergreen and semi-evergreen shrubs and vines makes the finest, most permanent, and most interesting plantings for partially shaded situations. In these plantings can be incorporated wood's ferns, hardy lilies, and some perennials that require partial shade, which generally do not do well in ordinary situations.

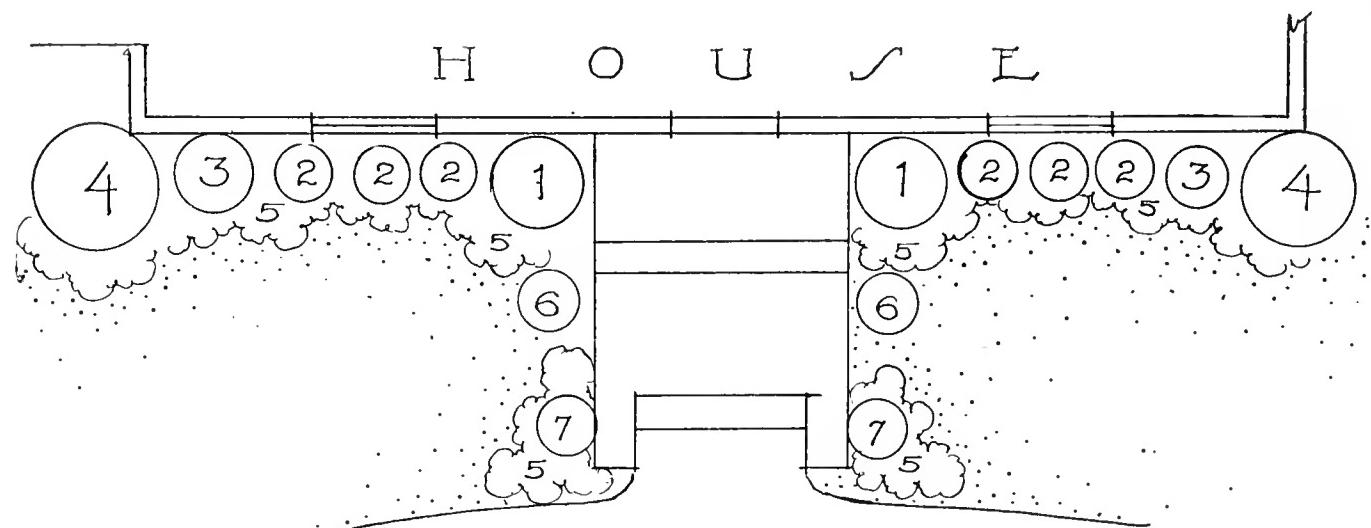
Because their natural habitat is a somewhat shaded situation, they require organic matter, such as peat moss, which corresponds to a forest floor, and which should be supplied in liberal quantities.

If azaleas and rhododendrons are used in such a planting the soil should be acid, or made so.

Ask for information at the nursery if you are interested in a planting of broadleaf evergreen shrubs.



Vinca minor



Suggestions for Your Entrance

A few beautiful well chosen shrubs or evergreens at the entrance to your house will not only beautify but add much to the value of your home. Let these plans help you. The key numbers may be explained as follows: Numbers 1 and 4 represent the taller accent plants. Number 2 are of a low and spreading type for under windows. Number 3 are plants intermediate in size. Numbers 6 and 7 are low growing types to be used in front of taller plants. Number 5 represent plants used as a filler and which will tie the entire planting together.

Foundation Planting No. 1, Using Shrubs

Key No.	Plant Name	Size	Quantity	Each Price	Total
1	Spiraea Vanhouttei.....	3- 4 ft.	2	\$0.30	\$0.60
2	Dwarf Ninebark.....	18-24 in.	6	.25	1.50
3	Viburnum dilatatum.....	2- 3 ft.	2	.50	1.00
4	Forsythia intermedia.....	3- 4 ft.	2	.35	.70
5	Pachysandra or Teucrium.....	2 yr.	24	.12½	3.00
6	Spiraea froebeli.....	18-24 in.	2	.25	.50
7	Deutzia lemoinei.....	18-24 in.	2	.25	.50
					\$7.80

Foundation Planting No. 2, Using Shrubs

1	Viburnum dentatum.....	2- 3 ft.	2	\$0.35	\$0.70
2	Alpine Currant.....	15-18 in.	6	.25	1.50
3	Spiraea arguta.....	2- 3 ft.	2	.35	.70
4	Weigela hendersoni.....	3- 4 ft.	2	.35	.70
5	English Ivy or Pachysandra.....	2 yr.	24	.12½	3.00
6	Japanese Barberry.....	15-18 in.	2	.15	.30
7	Kerria japonica.....	15-18 in.	2	.25	.50
					\$7.40

Foundation Planting No. 3, Using Evergreens

1	Pyramid Arborvitae.....	3-3½ ft.	2	\$1.75	\$3.50
2	Juniper sabina	15-18 in.	6	1.25	7.50
3	Retinospora pisifera.....	2- 3 ft.	2	1.25	2.50
4	Juniper virginiana	3½-4 ft.	2	2.00	4.00
5	Pachysandra.....	2 yr.	24	.12½	3.00
6	Juniper douglasii.....	15-18 in.	2	1.25	2.50
7	Globe Arborvitae.....	15-18 in.	2	.75	1.50
					\$24.50

Foundation Planting No. 4, Using Evergreens

1	Pyramid Arborvitae.....	3-3½ ft.	2	\$1.75	\$3.50
2	Juniper, Pfitzer's.....	15-18 in.	6	1.50	9.00
3	Retinospora pisifera.....	2- 3 ft.	2	1.25	2.50
4	Juniper cannarti or glauca.....	3½-4 ft.	2	3.00	6.00
5	Pachysandra.....	2 yr.	24	.12½	3.00
6	Juniper andorra.....	18-24 in.	2	1.00	2.00
7	Globe arborvitae	15-18 in.	2	.75	1.50
					\$27.50

Foundation Planting No. 5 for Shaded Situations, Using Evergreens

1	Upright Taxus.....	3- 4 ft.	2	4.00	8.00
2	Taxus cuspidata.....	15-18 in.	6	1.50	9.00
3	Euonymous vegetus.....	15 in.	2	.50	1.00
4	Upright Taxus.....	3- 4 ft.	2	4.00	8.00
5	Pachysandra.....	2 yr.	24	.12½	3.00
6	Boxwood.....	15-18 in.	2	1.00	2.00
7	Mahonia.....	15-18 in.	2	1.25	2.50
					\$33.50

The cost of these plantings will vary if larger or smaller sizes are used.
They can easily be modified to suit your particular needs.



DIM ©

Evergreens For Year Round Beauty

PLANT IN SEASON

August to December, March to June

Start Your Evergreens Right — Follow These Directions Carefully, Using Freshly Dug Material. This is Very Important.

HOW TO PLANT BALLED AND BURLAPPED EVERGREENS

If ball of earth appears hard and dry upon arrival soak it in a tub of water before planting. Leave saucer around base of tree so that drainage will be towards tree. Do not put fresh manure in hole so it comes in contact with the roots. Use well-rotted manure and spread it on the ground after tree is planted and hole filled up. Keep ground well cultivated or mulched. When watering see that ground is soaked to a depth of 12 or 15 inches. Just sprinkling the surface is not enough.

SUMMER CARE OF EVERGREENS

With the advent of hot, dry summer weather evergreens should be given plenty of water and carefully guarded against red spider attack. This pest is a very

small mite, barely visible. If allowed to become numerous on evergreens that mite will, through its habit of sucking sap from the foliage, cause them to lose their characteristic colors and assume a "rusty" appearance. Red spider can readily be controlled by the employment of one of the following methods:

1. Syringe the foliage with water under pressure from garden hose or power sprayer, taking particular pains to secure a forceful spray applied from underneath the foliage.

2. Dust with sulphur liberally on a warm day, using a superfine commercial brand of dusting sulphur.

No injury will result from any of these treatments. Syringing with water is also the best way to remove dust and soot in smoky situations. This should be done at regular intervals of a week or two in the summer and occasionally in mild winter weather. Avoid spraying an evergreen in the middle of the day as water alone will sometimes result in injury by scalding at such times. Repeat treatment six days after first application to kill young spiders escaping in egg stage and remember that applications should be made as often as necessary because of continual reinfestation.

Evergreens for Special Uses

FOUNDATION PLANTING

Tall:

- Arborvitae, American
- Arborvitae, Pyramid
- Arborvitae, Douglas Golden
- Juniper, Irish
- Juniper virginiana
- Juniper virginiana burki
- Juniper virginiana cannarti
- Juniper virginiana glauca
- Juniper virginiana schotti
- Yew, Upright (Excellent for shade)

Low:

- Arborvitae, Globe
- Arborvitae, Siberian
- Juniper, Pfitzer's
- Juniper sabina
- Pine, Mugho
- Yew, Japanese (Spreading)

FOR HEDGES and SPECIMENS

Tall:

- Arborvitae, American
- Fir, Douglas
- Pine, Austrian
- Pine, Scotch
- Spruce, Colorado
- Spruce, Norway

Low

- Arborvitae, Globe
- Arborvitae, Siberian
- Yew, Japanese



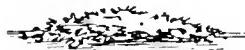
Irregular Upright



Globe



Pyramidal



Creeper



Semi-erect



Cone

Prices include cost of balling and burlapping
Prices on larger sizes on application

ARBORVITAE . *Thuja*

American. Pyramid-type with broad base, bright green leaves. Excellent as hedge plant.

2-2½ ft...\$1.00 2½-3 ft...\$1.25 3-3½ ft...\$1.50

Douglas Golden. Broad pyramid with golden-green foliage.

3-3½ ft...\$1.75 3½-4 ft...\$2.00 4-5 ft... \$2.50

Globe. Forms a dense, low, natural globe; good green.

15-18 in.....\$0.75 18-24 in.....\$1.00

Lutea (George Peabody). Moderate upright grower; golden yellow foliage.

18-24 in.....\$1.00 2-2½ ft.....\$1.25

Pyramid. Narrow, columnar form; bright green foliage; splendid accent plant for foundation planting.

18-24 in.....\$1.00 3-3½ ft.....\$1.75

2-2½ ft..... 1.25 3½-4 ft..... 2.00

2½-3 ft..... 1.50

Standishi. Broad pyramid type; thick green foliage.

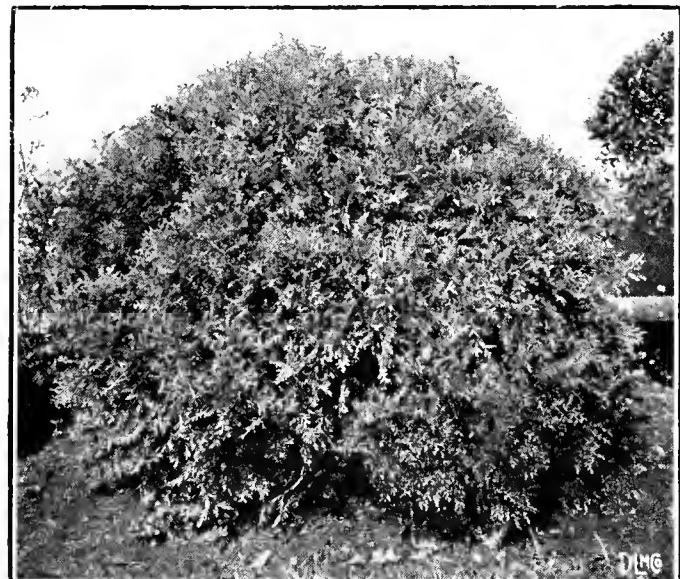
3½-4 ft.....\$2.00

Siberian (Ware's). Similar to American but dense and more dwarf.

2-2½ ft.....\$1.50 2½-3 ft.....\$2.00



Pyramid Arborvitae



Globe Arborvitae



Douglas Fir

FIR . *Abies*

Douglas. Conical form, spreading pendulous branches. Tall grower.

3-4 ft.....\$2.00 4-5 ft.....\$3.00

JUNIPER . *Juniperus*

Andorra. Low-spreading form; excellent Winter color. For foundation planting.

12-15 in.....\$0.60 18-24 in.....\$1.00

15-18 in..... .85 24-30 in..... 1.25

Canadensis. Low-growing, gray-green foliage; very hardy.

12-15 in.....\$0.75 18-24 in.....\$1.25

15-18 in..... 1.00 24-30 in..... 1.50

Douglasii. Low-growing, blue-green foliage.

12-15 in.....\$1.00 15-18 in.....\$1.25

Irish. Narrow, spire-like form; bluish-green; very compact.

18-24 in...\$0.75 2-2½ ft..\$1.00 2½-3 ft..\$1.25



Juniper Sabina

JUNIPER—Continued

Pfitzer's. Bushy, spreading plant; gray-green foliage with feathery effect; good in foundation planting.
15-18 in.....\$1.50 18-24 in.....\$2.00

Sabina. Dense, dark green foliage; spreading; branches semi-erect; good for foundation planting.
15-18 in...\$1.25 18-24 in..\$1.50 2-2½ ft..\$1.75

Sabina Von Ehron. Fast-growing, upright, wide-spreading; somewhat resembling Pfitzer's.
18-24 in.....\$1.50 24-30 in.....\$1.75

Squamata meyeri. A rare, picturesque, upright evergreen; deep blue foliage.
2-2½ ft.....\$2.00

Virginiana (Red Cedar). Pyramidal form, bright green leaves; good accent plant.
3½-4 ft.....\$2.00

Virginiana burki. Similar to Virginiana, but with silvery-gray foliage; purple Winter coloring.
2½-3 ft...\$2.00 3-3½ ft..\$2.50 3½-4 ft..\$3.00

Virginiana cannarti. Similar to Virginiana with deep rich green foliage. Holds its color throughout the Winter.
2½-3 ft...\$2.00 3-3½ ft..\$2.50 3½-4 ft..\$3.00

Virginiana glauca. Similar to Virginiana with distinct blue-gray foliage; very hardy.
2½-3 ft...\$2.00 3-3½ ft..\$2.50 3½-4 ft..\$3.00

Virginiana schotti. A bright green Cedar of typical growth habit, but slower, and of a brighter appearance.
2½-3 ft...\$2.00 3-3½ ft..\$2.50 3½-4 ft..\$3.00



Mugho Pine

RETINOSPORA . Chamaecyparis

Pisifera. Fine feathery foliage, loosely pyramidal in shape, quick grower.
2-3 ft.....\$1.25 3-4 ft.....\$1.75

Pisifera aurea. Bright golden form of above; foundation planting.
2-3 ft.....\$1.25 3-4 ft.....\$1.75

Plumosa. Slender, erect branches of feathery appearance. Bright green foliage.
18-24 in.....\$1.00 2-3 ft.....\$1.25

SPRUCE . Picea

Colorado Blue. Symmetrical, conical habit of growth; thick, steel-blue foliage.
18-24 in.....\$1.75 2-2½.....\$2.50

Colorado Green. Similar to above but with green foliage.
18-24 in.....\$1.00 2-3 ft.....\$1.35

Koster Blue Spruce. Brilliant silvery-blue foliage; grafted form. Used as lawn specimen. The true "Blue Spruce."
6-7 ft.....\$20.00 each 7-8 ft.....\$25.00 each

YEW . Taxus

Japanese. Upright, spreading branches with rich, dark-green foliage; very hardy; excellent for foundation planting; does well in partial shade.
12-15 in.....\$1.25 18-24 in.....\$1.75
15-18 in.....1.50 2-2½ ft.....2.25



Japanese Yew

PINE . Pinus

Austrian. Tall, rapid-growing type with vigorous, up-curved branches; long, dark green needles. For lawn specimen or screen planting.
2-2½ ft.....\$1.50

Mugho. Dwarf, globe-shaped evergreen; slow-growing; hardy.
15-18 in.....\$1.50 18-24 in.....\$1.75

Scotch. Tall, very fast-growing, short, stiff bluish-green foliage. For hedge or screen planting.
2½-3 ft.....\$1.25 3-4 ft.....\$1.50



Colorado Blue Spruce

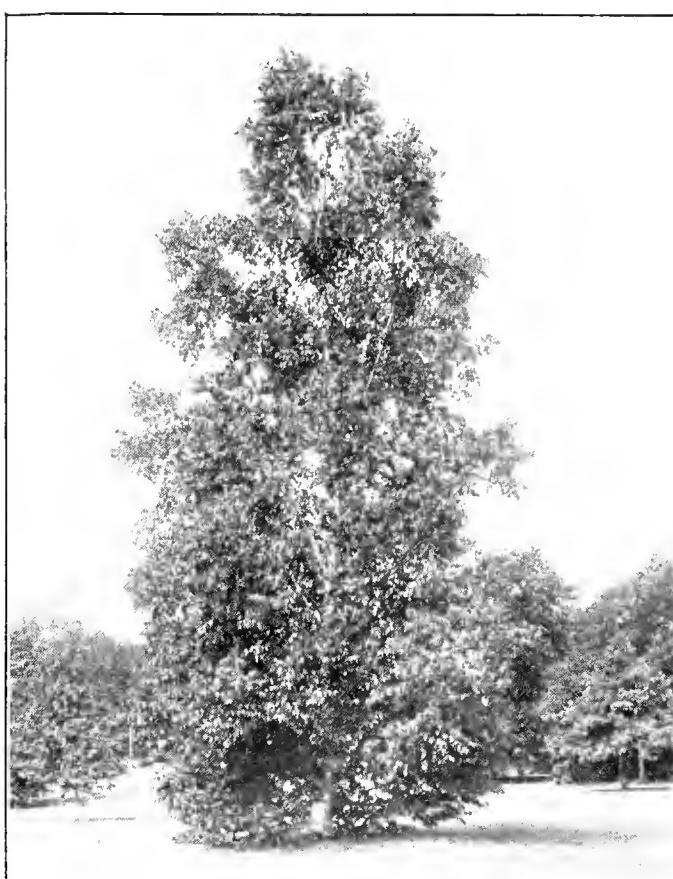


D&G

Ornamental and Shade Trees

The most attractive homes are those with a few well-placed ornamental trees around them. Shade trees around the farm or city home will not only add to its beauty and comfort, but also will greatly increase its value. The term deciduous is applied to trees the leaves of which fall in autumn; generally classified as ornamental shade trees. No home, no matter how small, need be without the joy and comfort of abundant shade. Trees are a real part of a home—the cheapest part, and frequently neglected. In selecting trees, the first question is: What is the purpose the trees are to serve—shade for the house, path or avenue; lawn planting as single specimens or in groups; screens for undesirable objects, etc. Whatever the purpose, we will be glad to help you select the proper trees for your particular needs.

Plant in Season—October 15th to May 1st



Canoe Birch

AILANTHUS . Tree of Heaven

Glandulosa. An extremely rapid growing, spreading tree with palm-like foliage; greenish flowers in June. Withstands smoke and dust. 6-8 ft. \$1.00 each.

AMELANCHIER . Shadblow

Laevis. Small graceful tree. Abundance of white flowers in early Spring, fruits very ornamental, purplish black in color. 4-5 ft., \$1.00 each.

ASH . Fraxinus

White (Americana). Fairly rapid grower, native tree; likes moist soil; golden-yellow autumn foliage. 8-10 ft. \$1.50 each.

Green (Lanceolata). A tree of medium size, slender spreading branches; shapely round head. 6-8 ft. \$1.25 each.

BIRCH . Betula

Canoe (Papyrifera). The characteristic white bark is not evident until the trunk is 3 to 4 inches thick, but it is the cleanest white of all. A handsome, long-lived tree. 6-8 ft., B&B, \$1.50 each.

Cutleaf Weeping (Alba Lacinata). An unusually graceful, drooping tree, particularly adapted to lawns, deeply cut foliage, silvery white bark. 6-8 ft. B&B, \$1.75 each; 8-10 ft. B&B, \$2.50 each; 10-12 ft. B&B, \$3.50 each.

Pyramidal (Alba fastigiata). Grows amazingly like a Lombardy Poplar. White bark; excellent for formal effects. 8-10 ft. B&B, \$3.00 each; 10-12 ft. B&B, \$4.00 each.

CARPINUS . Hornbeam

Betulus (European). A rare European tree. Excellent for high hedges or screen. Leaves remain until late winter. Can be sheared to any desired shape. 8-10 ft. \$5.00 each.

CATALPA

Umbrella (Bungei). Dwarf tree with globe-shaped head; leaves large, heart-shaped; for formal planting. 2-yr. heads, 5-6 ft. \$1.50 each.

Western (Speciosa). Tall, rapid-growing tree; large, heart-shaped leaves; panicles of white flowers. Bean-like pods. 8-10 ft. \$1.00 each, 1½-1¾ in. \$1.50 each.

CHERRY, FLOWERING . Prunus

Cistena (Purple-leaf Cherry). Small tree, purple foliage throughout the Summer; pink flowers in Spring. 3-4 ft. 50c., 4-5 ft. 75c. each.

Japanese Flowering (Prunus serrulata, var.). 5-6 ft. \$1.50 each; 50c. extra for B&B.

Amanogawa. Semi-double pale pink.

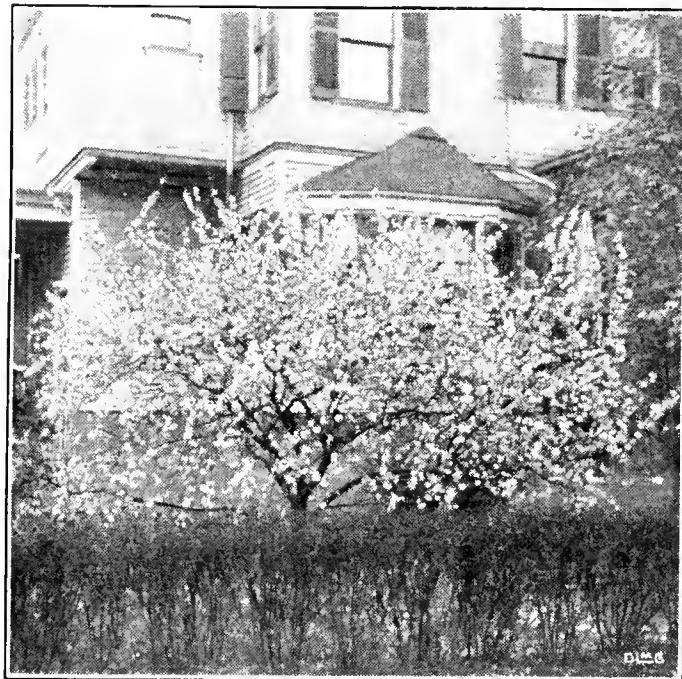
Fugenzo. Double pink.

Kwanzan. Double deep pink.

Weeping Japanese Cherry (Subhirtella pendula). Double pink. 3-yr. heads, 4-6 ft. \$2.50 each; \$1.00 extra for B&B.



Carpinus



Flowering Cherry

CRABS, FLOWERING . Malus

Arnoldiana. Semi-double pink flowers; yellow fruit; dense-growing. 3-4 ft. 75c., 4-5 ft. \$1.00 each.

Floribunda atrosanguinea. Rich rose-red blooms; very showy. 3-4 ft. 75c., 4-5 ft. \$1.00 each.

Ioensis bechteli. Double pink flowers; fragrant, upright-growing. 3-4 ft. 75c., 4-5 ft. \$1.00 each.

Niedzwetzkyana. Leaves, bark and buds of reddish-purple tones. 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

Purpurea eleyi. Bright red foliage, reddish-purple flowers, apricot-colored fruits. 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

Scheideckeri. Semi-double pink flowers; yellow fruits; upright growth. 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

Spectabilis. Rose-colored, single flowers, orange fruits. 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

DIOSPYROS . Common Persimmon

Virginiana. A small tree with edible fruit; unusual. 6-8 ft. \$1.50 each.

DOGWOOD . Cornus

White-flowering (Florida). Small tree, horizontal branching. White flowers, early Spring. 5-6 ft. B&B, \$2.00 each.

ELM . Ulmus

American (Americana). A large, spreading, native tree; good for street planting; long-lived; one of the best. 8-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in. \$1.50 each; 10-12 ft., 1½-2 in., \$2.00 each.

Chinese (Parvifolia). Small, dense foliage; symmetrical, compact growth. 8-10 ft. \$2.00 each; 1¼-1½ in. \$2.50 each, 1½-2 in. \$3.50 each.

Moline. A type of American Elm, vase-shaped, smooth-barked. 1½-1¾ in. \$2.50 each, 1¾-2 in. \$3.50 each.



Flowering Crab

GINKGO . Maidenhair Tree

Biloba. Upright habit of growth with spreading branches. Leaves are fan-shaped, resembling Maidenhair Fern, turning golden yellow in Fall. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. \$4.00 each, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. \$5.00 each.

GLEDITSIA . Honey Locust

Triacanthos. Fast-growing tree with compound leaves; fragrant, pea-like flowers, thorny twigs. 5-6 ft. \$1.00 each.

GYMNOCLADUS . Kentucky Coffeetree

Dioica. Bluish-green, feathery foliage; blunt, sturdy branches, fragrant, greenish-white flowers. 5-6 ft. \$2.00 each.



Horse-chestnut

HORSE-CHESTNUT . Aesculus

Common Horse-chestnut. Large, symmetrical shade tree; showy, upright panicles of white flowers. 6-8 ft. \$2.00 each.

Red Horse Chestnut (Carnea). Small tree with large panicles of pink flowers. 6-8 ft. \$3.50 each.

Yellow Buckeye (Octandra). Large-growing tree; heavy palmated foliage; yellow fragrant blooms. 8-10 ft. \$2.00 each, $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 in. \$3.00 each.

LINDEN . Tilia

American (Americana). Stately, round-topped, tall-growing tree; large, heart-shaped leaves; valuable lawn tree. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. \$2.00 each, $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 in. \$2.50 each.

LIQUIDAMBAR . Sweet Gum

Styraciflua. Pyramidal tree, cork-barked branches, star-shaped leaves with brilliant Autumn coloring. 6-8 ft. \$2.50 each.

LOCUST . Robinia

Black Locust (Pseudo-acacia). Native tree of large size and rapid growth; fragrant white flowers in June. 6-8 ft. \$1.00 each, 8-10 ft. \$1.50 each.

MAGNOLIA

Soulangeana (Saucer Magnolia). Large, showy pink flowers; in early Spring. Blooms profusely. 5-6 ft. bush form, B&B, \$6.00 each.



Magnolia

MAPLE . Acer

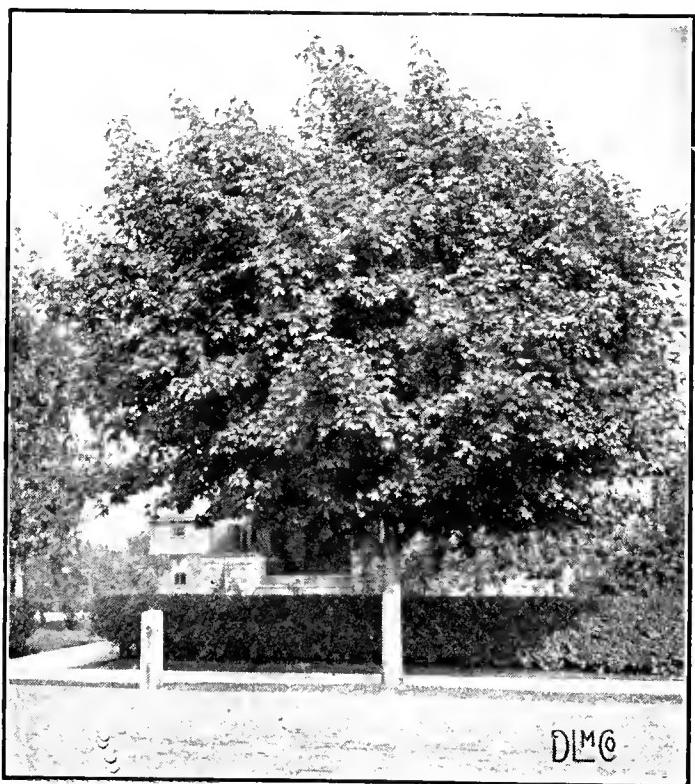
Globe Norway (Platanoides globosum). Dwarf grafted form of Norway Maple. Good for accent or formal planting or small specimen tree. 24-in. head, 8 ft. standard, \$5.00 each.

Norway Maple (Platanoides). Large, handsome, round-headed tree; good foliage; dense shade. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. \$2.00 each, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. \$2.50 each, $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 in. \$3.00 each.

Red Japanese Maple (Palmatum atropurpureum). Very dwarf tree with finely-cut foliage of deep red hue. Plant in sun. For specimen planting. 3-4 ft. B&B, \$4.00 each.

Sugar Maple (Saccharum). Tall-growing, spreading, symmetrical tree; long-lived; rich Autumn coloring. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. \$2.50 each, $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 in. \$3.00 each.

Silver (Dasycarpum). Large, rapid-growing; smooth bark; leaves silvery underneath; one of the most popular for shade. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. \$1.00 each, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. \$1.50 each, $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 in. \$2.00.



Norway Maple

MAPLE—Continued

Weir's Cutleaf (*Dasycarpum weiri*). A variety of above with finely cut foliage. 8-10 ft. \$1.75 each.

MOUNTAIN ASH . Sorbus

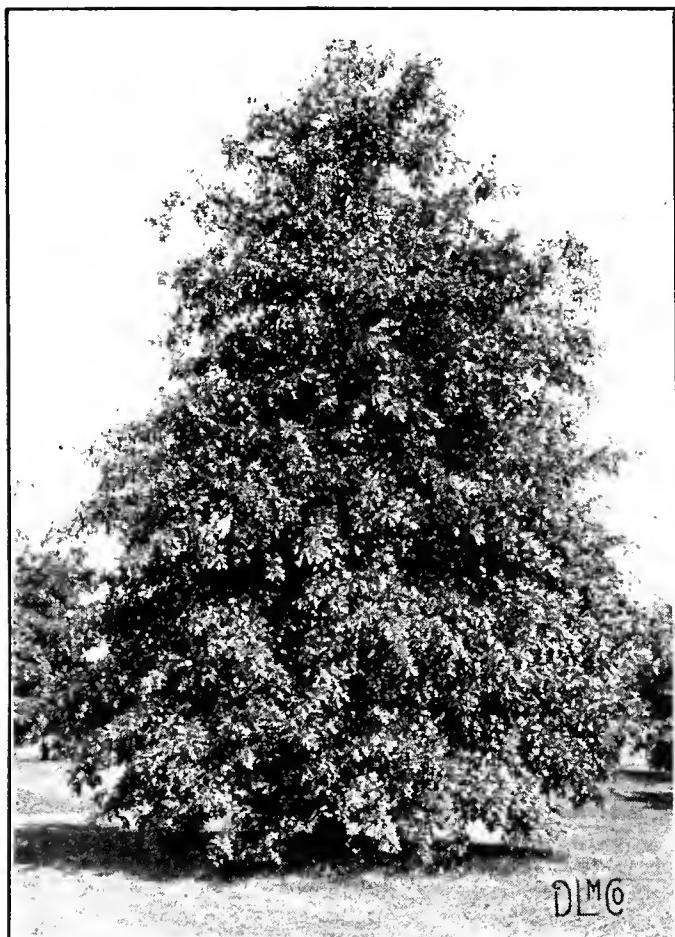
European (*Aucuparia*). Small tree; regular, dense head; fern-like foliage; clusters of orange red berries August to frost. 6-8 ft. \$1.50 each.

MULBERRY . Morus

Russian (*Alba tatarica*). Low, bushy-topped tree; rapid-growing, fruits attractive to birds. 5-6 ft. \$1.00 each.

NYSSA . Tupelo Tree

Sylvatica. Slender, horizontally-branched tree; glossy foliage; brilliant Autumn coloring; fruit blue-black. Withstands city conditions. 6-8 ft. \$2.50 each.



Pin Oak

OAK . Quercus

Pin Oak (*Palustris*). Trim, pyramidal head; deeply cut, shiny foliage, turning crimson in Autumn; rapid grower. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. \$2.00 each, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. \$2.50 each, $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 in. \$3.25 each.

Red Oak (*Rubra*). Broad-headed tree; glossy dark green foliage which turns red in the Fall; long-lived. 6-8 ft. \$2.25 each, 8-10 ft. \$2.75 each.

Scarlet Oak (*Coccinea*). A large, handsome tree especially valued for brilliant foliage in Autumn. 6-8 ft. \$2.50 each.

OXYDENDRON . Sourwood

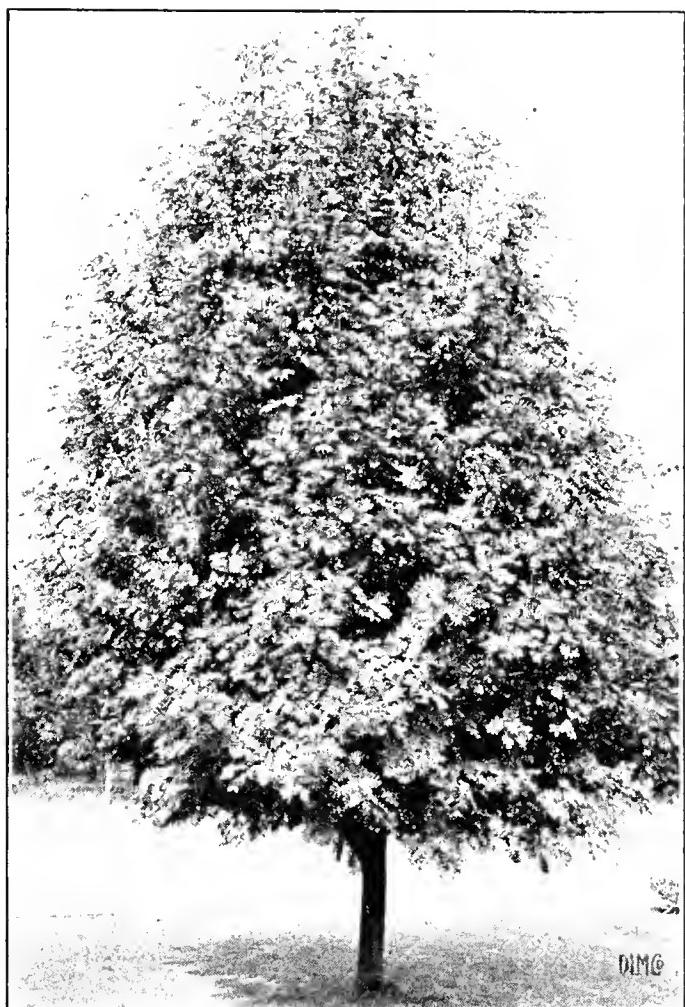
Arboreum. Slender, graceful, small tree; panicles of showy white flowers in late Summer. Brilliant orange and scarlet foliage in early Fall. 5-6 ft. B&B, \$2.00 each.

PEACH . Amygdalus

Double-flowering (*Persica*). Double red flowers in early Spring. 4-5 ft. 75c. each.

PLANE TREE . Platanus

European (*Orientalis*). Rapid-growing, erect tree with bright green foliage; desirable shade tree; withstands city conditions. 8-10 ft. \$1.50 each, $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. \$2.00 each.



Mountain Ash

POPLAR . Populus

Lombardy (*Nigra italica*). Tall, rapid-growing, pyramidal tree used for hedges and windbreaks, or occasionally as accent plant. 5-6 ft. 25c. each, 6-8 ft. 35c. each, 8-10 ft. 50c. each, 10-12 ft. 75c. each.

PTELEA . Hoptree

Trifoliata. Low, handsome tree; glossy foliage; hop-like fruits. 4-5 ft. \$1.00 each.



Red Bud

RED BUD . Cercis

Canadensis. Small native tree with heart-shaped leaves; rosy-purple flowers early in Spring before the leaves appear. 4-5 ft. \$1.00 each.

THORN . Crataegus

Coccinea (*Thicket Hawthorn*). Small, shrubby tree; large foliage; white flowers in May; scarlet fruit. 5-6 ft. \$2.00 each.

Cordata (*Washington Thorn*). White flowers in May; brilliant scarlet fruits; bright Autumn coloring. 5-6 ft. \$1.50 each.

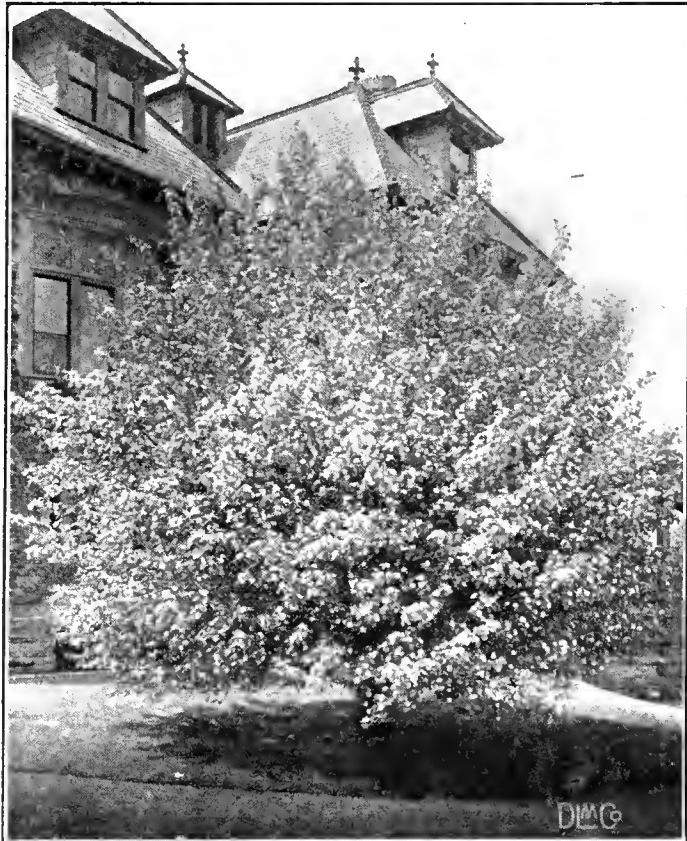
Crus-galli (*Cockspur Thorn*). Glossy green foliage, brilliant Autumn coloring. Upright habit of growth; valuable for hedges. 5-6 ft. \$2.00 each.

Oxycantha (*English Hawthorn*). Masses of white flowers in May. Crimson fruit; very dense-growing For hedges and specimen trees. 6-8 ft. \$2.50 each.

Oxycantha plena. Double white form of above. 5-6 ft. B&B, \$2.00 each.

Oxycantha rosea plena. Double pink form. 5-6 ft. \$1.50 each.

Oxycantha pauli (*Paul's Scarlet*). Double red flowers. Specimen planting. 5-6 ft. \$1.50 each.



Thorn, English Hawthorn

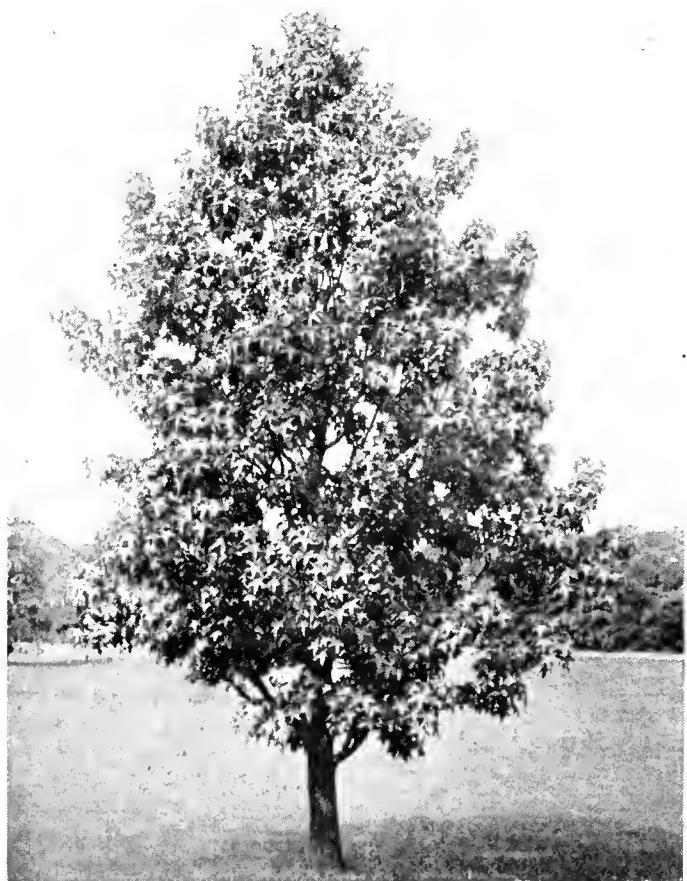
TULIP TREE . Liriodendron

Tulipifera. Handsome, fast-growing tree; waxy, light green leaves of odd shape; greenish-yellow, tulip-like flowers in June. 8-10 ft. \$2.00 each, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. \$2.50 each.

WALNUT . Juglans

Black (*Nigra*). Tall, erect native tree; wide-spreading branches; compound foliage; edible fruit. 6-8 ft. \$1.50 each.

Japanese (*Sieboldiana*). Rapid-grower; lower growing than the Black Walnut with larger leaves; very hardy and prolific. 6-8 ft. \$1.50 each, 8-10 ft. \$2.00 each.



Tulip Tree

WILLOW . Salix

Babylonica (*Babylon Weeping Willow*). The well-known, common Weeping Willow. Makes a large tree a mass of drooping branches. 6-8 ft. 75c. each, 8-10 ft. \$1.00 each.

Discolor (*Pussy Willow*). Small bushy tree, rapid grower, branches covered with furry catkins in early Spring. 5-6 ft. 50c. each.

Pentandra (*Laurel Leaf Willow*). Rich, deep, shiny green foliage; upright, rapid grower. 6-8 ft. \$1.00 each, 8-10 ft. \$1.50 each, 6-8 ft. bush-form, 75c. each.

Vitellina (*Golden Willow*). Bright, clear golden yellow bark; round-topped tree of symmetrical form; valuable for hedges and windbreaks. 8-10 ft. \$1.00 each, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. \$1.50 each.



Willow, Babylon Weeping

Fruit Trees

2 year, No. 1—11/16 cal. 50c. each,
9/16 cal. 35c. each, 7/16 cal. 25c. each

APPLES

SUMMER APPLES

Duchess of Oldenburg. Yellow, streaked red, bears young.

Lodi. Cross between Yellow Transparent and Montgomery.

Red Astrachan. Very early, deep crimson, tart, juicy.

Yellow Transparent. Early, pale yellow, bears young.

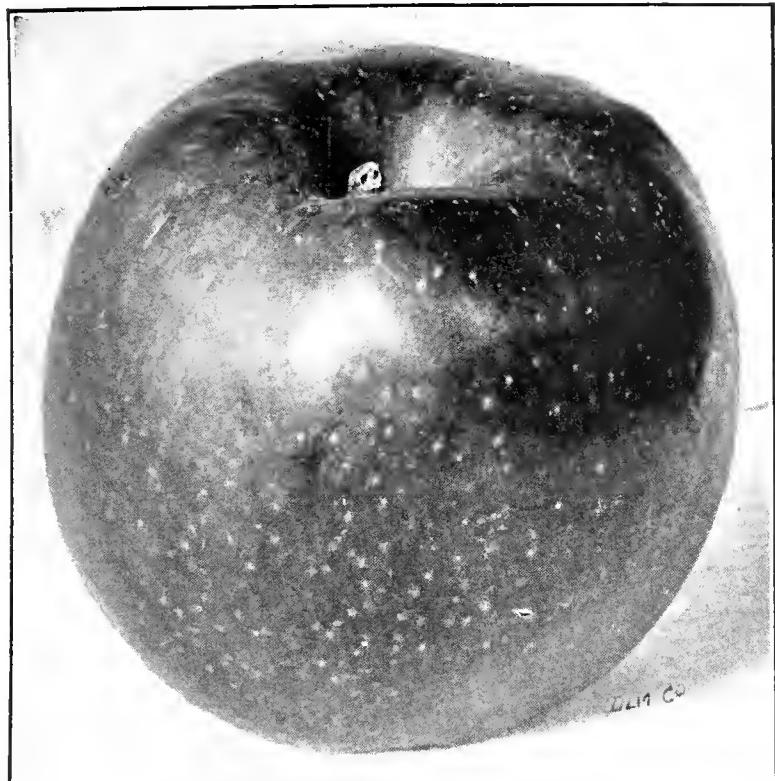
FALL APPLES

Cortland. Large red, juicy, young bearer; good keeper.

Red McIntosh. Deep crimson, juicy, early bearer.

Twenty Ounce. Large, yellow, striped red, very juicy.

Wealthy. Early, abundant bearer, deep red, juicy.



Baldwin

WINTER APPLES

Baldwin. Large bright red, very productive, good keeper.

Delicious. Dark red, large, young bearer, juicy.

Golden Russet. Amber colored, sweet, juicy, good keeper.

Jonathan. Red, good flavor, young bearer.

Kendall. Dark red, large, good flavor, good keeper.

King. Red and yellow striped, productive, vigorous.

Red Spy. Bright red, reliable, good bearer.

Rhode Island Greening. Large greenish yellow, juicy, tart.

Wagener. Large red, firm, good keeper, bears young.

Fameuse. The old, well-known "snow" apple.

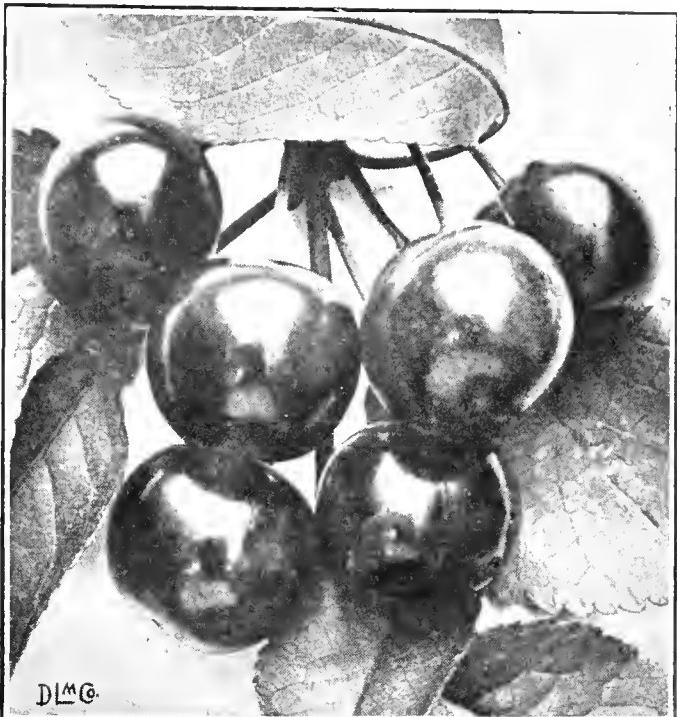
CRAB APPLES

Dolga. Large, deep crimson, good.

APRICOTS

2 year, No. 1—11/16 cal. 75c. each

Hungaria's Best. Fruit large, good quality, deep yellow, fine flavor.



Black Tartarian

CHERRIES

2 year, No. 1—11/16 cal. 60c. each,

9/16 cal. 50c. each, 7/16 cal. 40c. each

SWEET CHERRIES

Black Tartarian. Very large, purplish black, early.

Lambert. Jet-black, firm, rich and juicy, good bearer.

Napoleon. Yellow, red cheek, large, sweet, productive.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Dark purplish-black, large, good flavor.

Windsor. Large, reddish purple; firm, very prolific.

Yellow Spanish. Yellow, red cheek, firm, juicy.

SOUR CHERRIES

Large Montmorency. Large red, productive, very firm, good flavor.

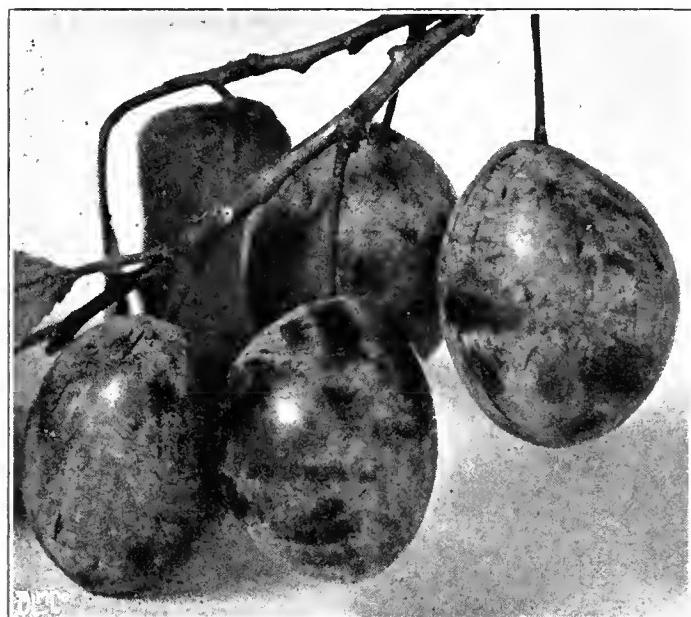


Dolga Crab Apple

PEARS

2 year, No. 1—11/16 cal. 50c. each,
9/16 cal. 35c. each, 7/16 cal. 25c. each

- Anjou.** Large greenish pear, shaded crimson. Late.
- Bartlett.** Large yellow, rich juicy flavor, heavy bearer. Early.
- Bosc.** Extra large russet color. Vigorous, late.
- Clapp's Favorite.** Large yellow, speckled red, rich flavor. Very early.
- Duchess.** Greenish, rich and juicy. Midseason.
- Flemish Beauty.** Large, sweet. Vigorous, early.
- Kieffer.** Very large, handsome, good keeper. Mid-season.
- Seckel.** Small, rich yellow-brown, sweet and juicy. Early.
- Sheldon.** Large russet and red, good quality. Mid-season.



New York State Prune

PLUMS

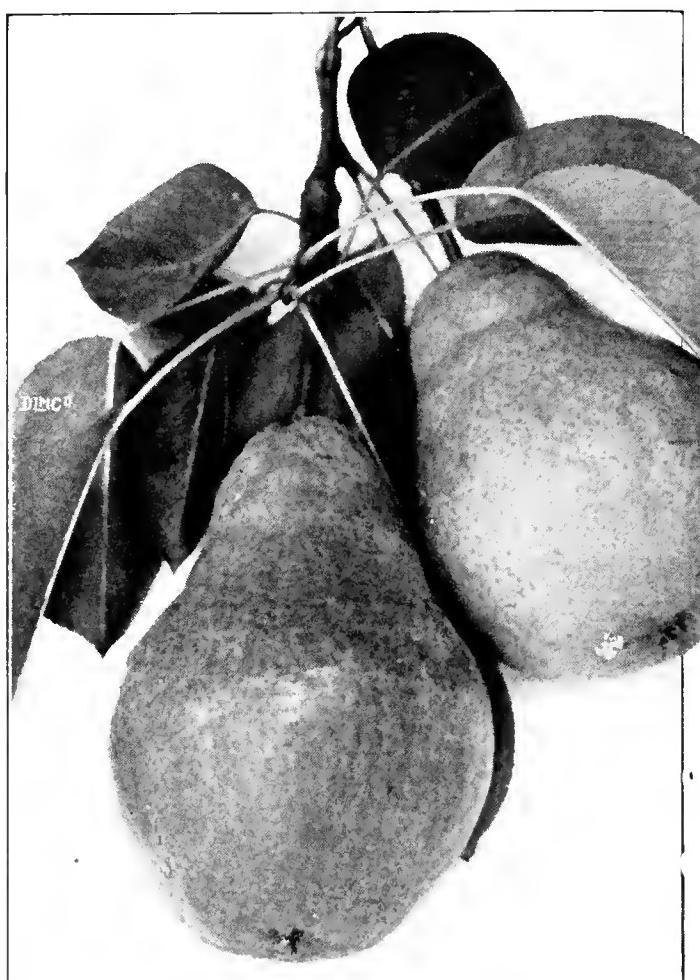
2 year, No. 1—11/16 cal. 50c. each,
9/16 cal. 35c. each, 7/16 cal. 25c. each

EUROPEAN

- Bradshaw.** Large, dark violet; juicy.
- German Prune.** Large dark purple, sweet. Popular for canning.
- Lombard.** Medium-sized violet-red, juicy, good, productive.
- Monarch.** Large purple-blue. Freestone. Good bearer.
- New York State Prune.** Good size, purple, productive. Good.
- Reine Claude (Green Gage).** Greenish yellow, firm, juicy, sweet.
- Stanley Prune.** Large, dark blue-black. Sweet; new.

JAPANESE

- Burbank.** Large amber-red, productive, very juicy and sweet. Early.



Bartlett

PEACHES

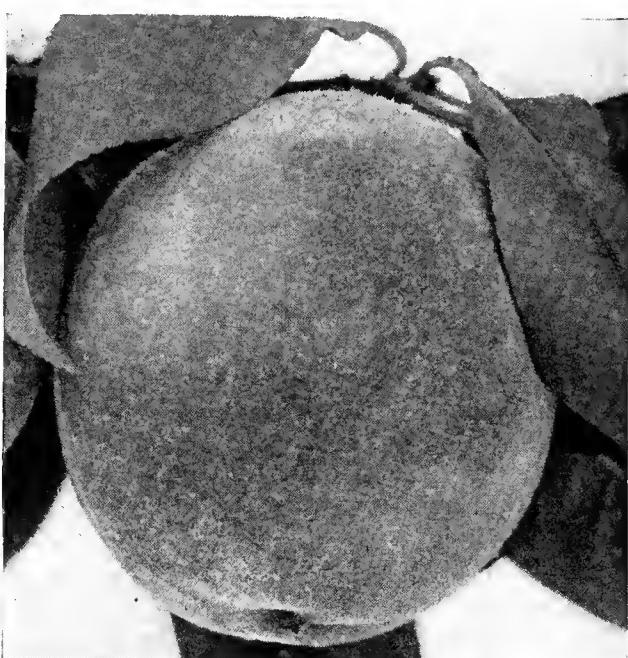
2 year No. 1—40c. each; medium grade, 25c. each
Early Crawford. Large, yellow. Fine quality. Early.
Elberta. Yellow, red cheek, firm, juicy. Midseason.
Golden Jubilee. Yellow, red cheek. Freestone. Early.
J. H. Hale. Large yellow, good flavor, good keeper. Early.

Rochester. Sweet, yellow. Freestone. Bears young. Early midseason.
South Haven. Good size, yellow with red, prolific.

QUINCE

75c. each

- Orange.** Bright yellow. Vigorous, prolific.



Golden Jubilee

Small Fruits

2 YEAR NO. 1 GRADE

CURRANTS

20c. each, \$1.75 per 10

Cherry. Large, bright red, thin skin, fine flavor, prolific.
Diploma. Light red, midseason, mild flavor.
Fay's Prolific. Large clusters, bright red, very prolific.
Perfection. Bright red, large, good quality.

GOOSEBERRIES

20c. each, \$1.75 per 10

Downing. Large, pale green, vigorous, splendid quality.
Houghton. Medium size, pale red, sweet and tender, productive.
Red Jacket. Large-sized, red, prolific.

GRAPES

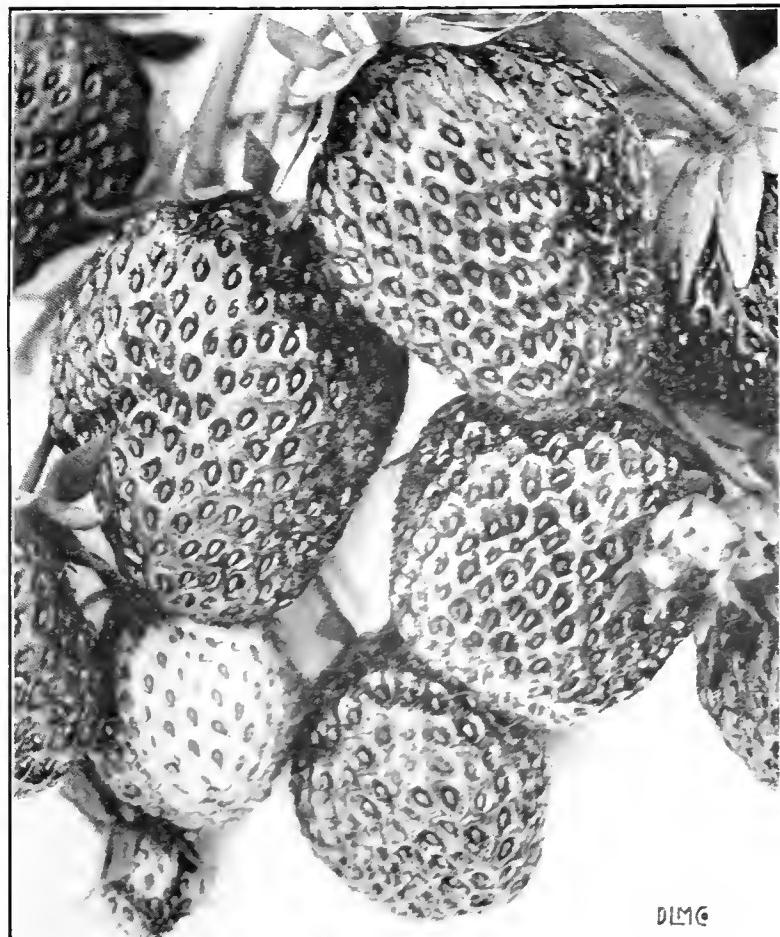
15c. each, \$1.25 per 10

Agawam. Large, sweet red.
Brighton. Large clusters, red, good flavor and quality, sweet.
Catawba. Large, dark red, rich flavor, late.
Concord. Most popular black grape. Splendid flavor, early. 10c. each, 75c. per 10.
Frederonia. Very early, large black, excellent flavor.
Moore's Early. Large cluster, black, early, very hardy.
Niagara. Most popular white grape. Large, sweet, early.
Portland. Earliest white grape, sweet, hardy.
Sheridan. Blue-black, heavy bearer, sweet.
Worden. Black, very fine, hardy, productive.

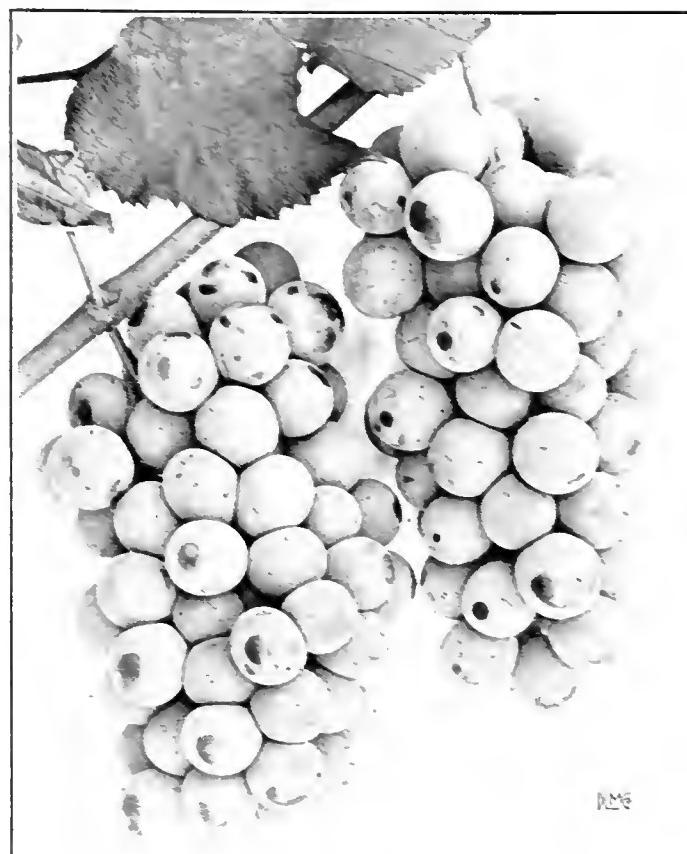
BLACKBERRIES

50c. per 10, \$4.00 per 100

Eldorado. Large, jet-black, sweet, juicy. Good bearer, hardy.



Dorsett



Niagara

RASPBERRIES

50c. per 10, \$4.00 per 100

Red Varieties

Columbia. Large, purplish red. Productive, sprightly flavor. Vigorous.
Chief. Bright red, very early, fine flavor.
Latham. Large rich red, productive, good for canning.
Ontario. Large red, vigorous, prolific.

Black Varieties

Shuttleworth. Large, firm fruit, heavy bearer, good flavor, early.

STRAWBERRIES

Leading Varieties

40c. per 25, \$1.25 per 100

Big Joe. Medium-sized, high quality. Midseason to late.
Dorsett. Firm, heavy producer. Very large.
Fairfax. Good quality, very productive. Large.
Gibson. Dark glossy red. Strong grower, good flavor.
Glen Mary. Very productive. Strong grower. Large.
Premier. Extra early, bright red, good flavor. Heavy yielder.

Everbearing Varieties

50c. per 25, \$1.50 per 100

Gem. Glossy red, firm, fine flavor. Large.
Mastodon. Immense size. Excellent cropper. Choice quality.

ASPARAGUS

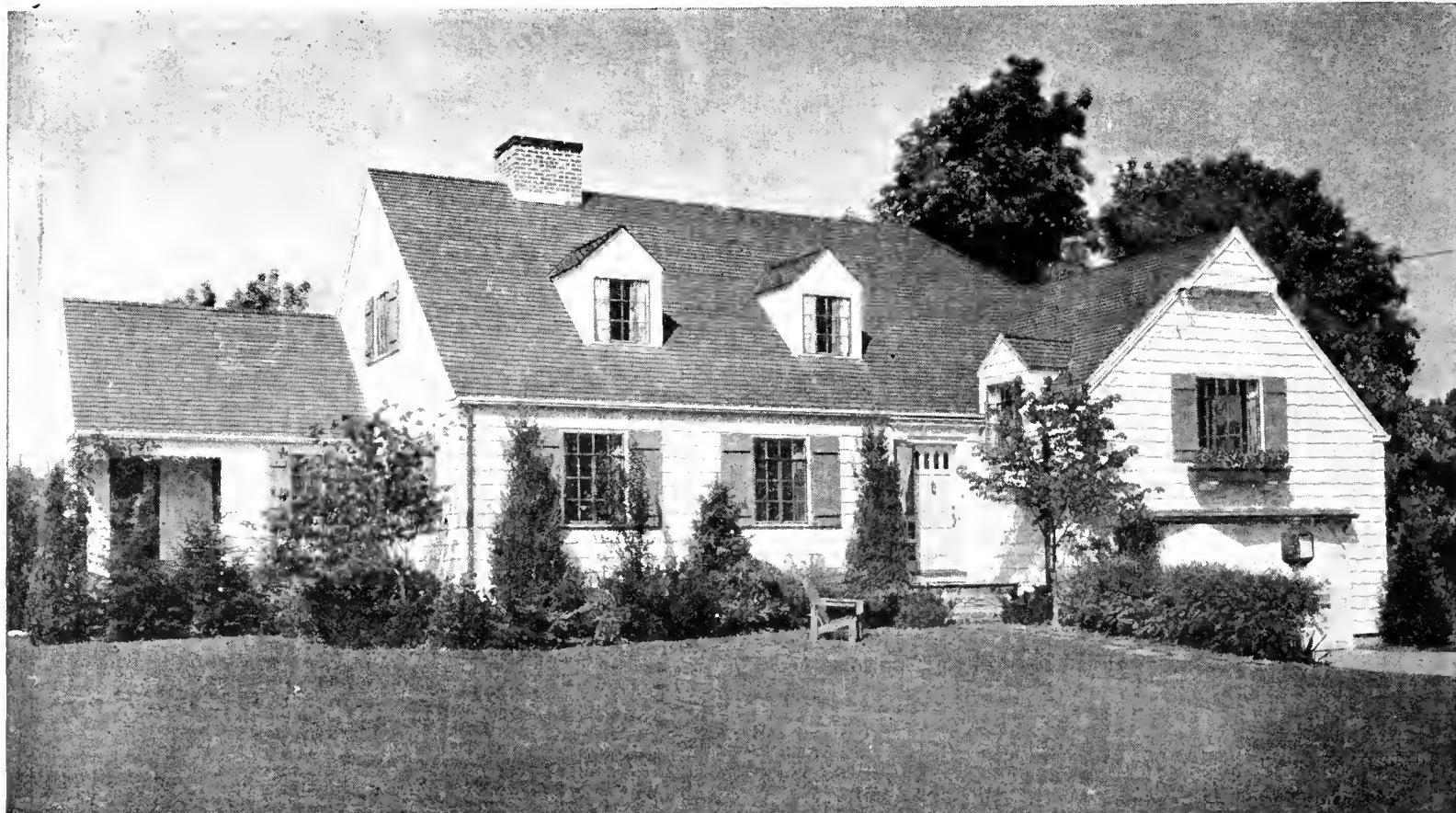
50c. per 25, \$1.50 per 100

Washington. A standard variety, good producer, rustproof.

RHUBARB

15c. each, \$1.25 per 10

Myatt's Linnaeus. Large, early, tender. The old reliable.
Victoria. Long, thick, brittle stalks, good color.



Lawns *How to Make Them*

Everyone wants a beautiful lawn. It not only is a beautiful thing in itself, but it sets off your flowers and enhances the beauty of your garden as nothing else will. It is not a difficult thing to have a beautiful lawn but it does require a little thought and care. One of the most important things is to use good seed. Our lawn grass seed mixtures are carefully blended of the finest quality grass seeds, each mixture being made up of those grasses best suited for the purposes intended.

Less expensive lawn grasses contain a smaller percentage of the fine growing grasses and consequently take longer for these grasses to crowd out the fast growing varieties but eventually make a good lawn. The germination is equally as good in the lower priced seeds; will make just as quick a lawn, but not as good an appearance for some time. One pound will seed about 150 to 250 square feet. Seeding less is all right, but takes longer to get a thick turf.

MAKING A FINE LAWN

The lawn forms the floor of the outdoor living room. Beauty and permanence are the main features to strive for in the construction and maintenance of the lawn.

To be pleasing, the lawn turf must be dense, vigorous, and free from weeds. It must maintain its velvety green growth throughout the season. The possession of such a lawn requires that it be properly constructed and systematically fed.

PRELIMINARY POINTS TO CONSIDER

The best time to seed the new lawn is either in the early Spring or early Fall. At these two seasons of the year, the temperatures are ordinarily cool and the rainfall plentiful—two conditions which are especially favorable for a steady growth of young grass. If the seeding is done in the Summer, more attention to watering will be necessary as the soil for grass seedlings must be kept moist.

SOIL PREPARATION

Soil obtained in excavating for the basement and spread out for the lawn makes one of the poorest seed beds possible. Such soils are always low in organic matter and are usually in poor physical condition.

In case it is necessary to use the basement soil for filling, the surface soil should be removed and piled in a corner of the lot before the excavating is started. After the excavating soil has been spread out and made comparatively level, the top soil should be spread evenly over it.

After the spaded soil has been well pulverized, grade the soil to slope gently from the house. The grading will prevent water from standing around the foundation of the house. Next, level and roll until the seed bed is firm, then sow seed.

Maintaining the New Lawn

Regardless of how carefully the new lawn has been started, it must be painstakingly cared for during the first Summer if it is to develop into a lawn with a uniform, thick turf.

The new lawn should be watered often enough to keep the soil moist. Frequent and light waterings are best until after the grass becomes established. When there is no longer danger of washing the young plants from their anchorage, the soil should be thoroughly soaked to a good depth at each watering. The water should always be applied in the form of a fine spray.

WATERING

After a lawn is established, each watering should be thorough, so that the water will go down some depth. It is not necessary or advisable to water too often; if done well, once a week in dry weather is sufficient. If the moisture is down far enough so that the roots are compelled to reach for it, they will not be so easily injured during hot weather.

DO NOT LIME THE LAWN

Since a neutral soil favors the common lawn weeds more than it does the grass, the lawn soil should not be limed unless it is very strongly acid. The unthrifty appearance of certain lawns is usually due to lack of plant food and not too high acidity. Lime is a soil conditioner and not a plant food.

FEEDING

About eight or ten weeks after the lawn is seeded, the young grass should again be fed with Vigoro. The application is made at the rate of 2 lbs. per 100 square feet of lawn.

Plant food should be applied when the grass is dry and then brushed from the grass with a broom or the back of a rake. The lawn should immediately be given a thorough soaking to wash the plant food from the grass and carry it into the soil.

WEED CONTROL

There is no sure method of weed control except to dig them out. The best preventive against weeds is to secure soil as free from weed seeds as possible, and then to keep the lawn healthy by giving it enough food and moisture. The common weed pests are never contained in the lawn seed. Avoid lime as this encourages weeds. A word can be said about one weed particularly troublesome the past few years, Crab Grass. Crab Grass, a creeping weed is an annual and does not germinate until June 1st. The remedy is to use a good fertilizer early in April so that the grass will be thick and well-established before the Crab Grass gets a chance to germinate. In this way the Crab Grass is choked by the lawn.

Lawn Grass Seed

	Lb.	5 lbs.		Lb.	5 lbs.
Special.....		\$0.25	\$1.15		\$0.35
Green Velvet.....		.30	1.40		\$1.60
Prices of following on application:					
Domestic Rye Grass				Fancy Red Top	
Fancy Kentucky Bluegrass				Fancy Timothy	

Fertilizers

VIGORO

5 lbs.....	\$0.45	50 lbs.....	\$2.50
10 lbs.....	.85	100 lbs.....	4.00
25 lbs.....	1.50		

Quantity to Use per 100 Square Feet

Vigoro—For lawns, shrubs or gardens, about 2 to 3 lbs. early in the Spring. Repeat in about 6 weeks with half the amount, and for lawns repeat again in late Summer. Work well into the soil or wet down thoroughly immediately after applying.

Caution—Do not use on foliage or stalks unless dry, and then wet down immediately and thoroughly. This also applies to lawns.

STEAM BONEMEAL

5 lbs.....	\$0.25	50 lbs.....	\$1.50
10 lbs.....	.45	100 lbs.....	2.75
25 lbs.....	.85		

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE

10 lbs.....	\$0.30	50 lbs.....	\$1.25
25 lbs.....	.70	100 lbs.....	2.00

PULVERIZED CATTLE MANURE

50 lbs.....	\$1.25	100 lbs.....	\$2.00
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Bonemeal and Pulverized Sheep or Cattle Manure—Use 4 to 6 lbs. of either of these per 100 square feet, or mix Bonemeal and pulverized Cattle Manure in equal quantities and use the same way. Repeat later as with Vigoro.

Bonemeal and Pulverized Sheep or Cattle Manure are safe fertilizers and will not burn.

Peat Moss

To Add Humus to Your Lawn

Peat Moss is one of the best materials we know of to add necessary humus to your lawn. It is clean, odorless and has great water absorbing and retaining power. It is absolutely free from weeds and for this reason is much preferable to manure. Peat Moss makes heavy land more friable and sandy soil hold moisture better. Dig it in the top 4 inches for new lawns. On established lawns

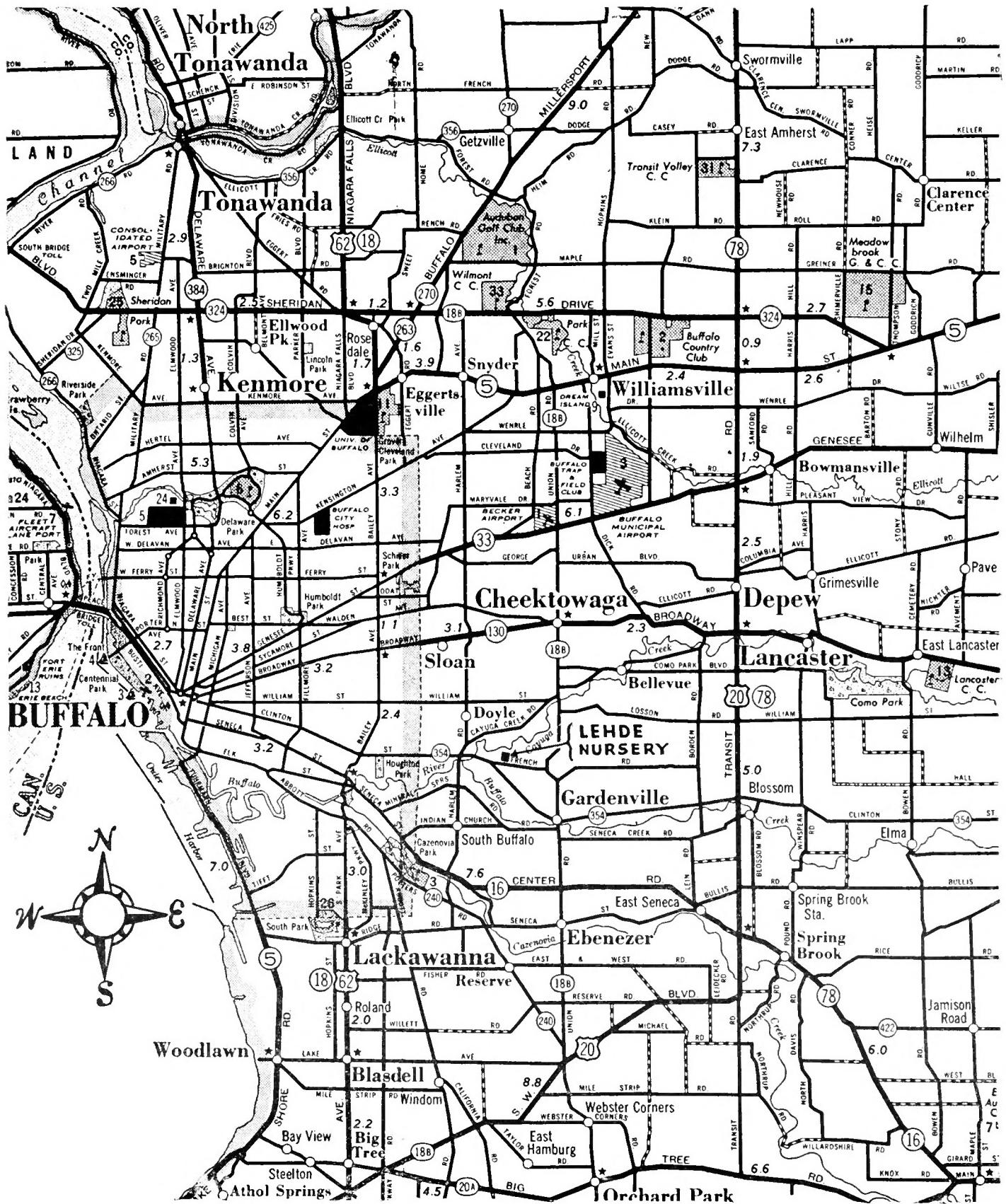
—a dressing applied in the late Fall and again in the Spring is very beneficial. A bale contains enough to cover 200 square feet of surface 1 inch deep. Peat Moss can be used for the new lawn; for the established lawn; for rose and flower beds; for other garden uses; as a Winter mulch.

Peat Moss

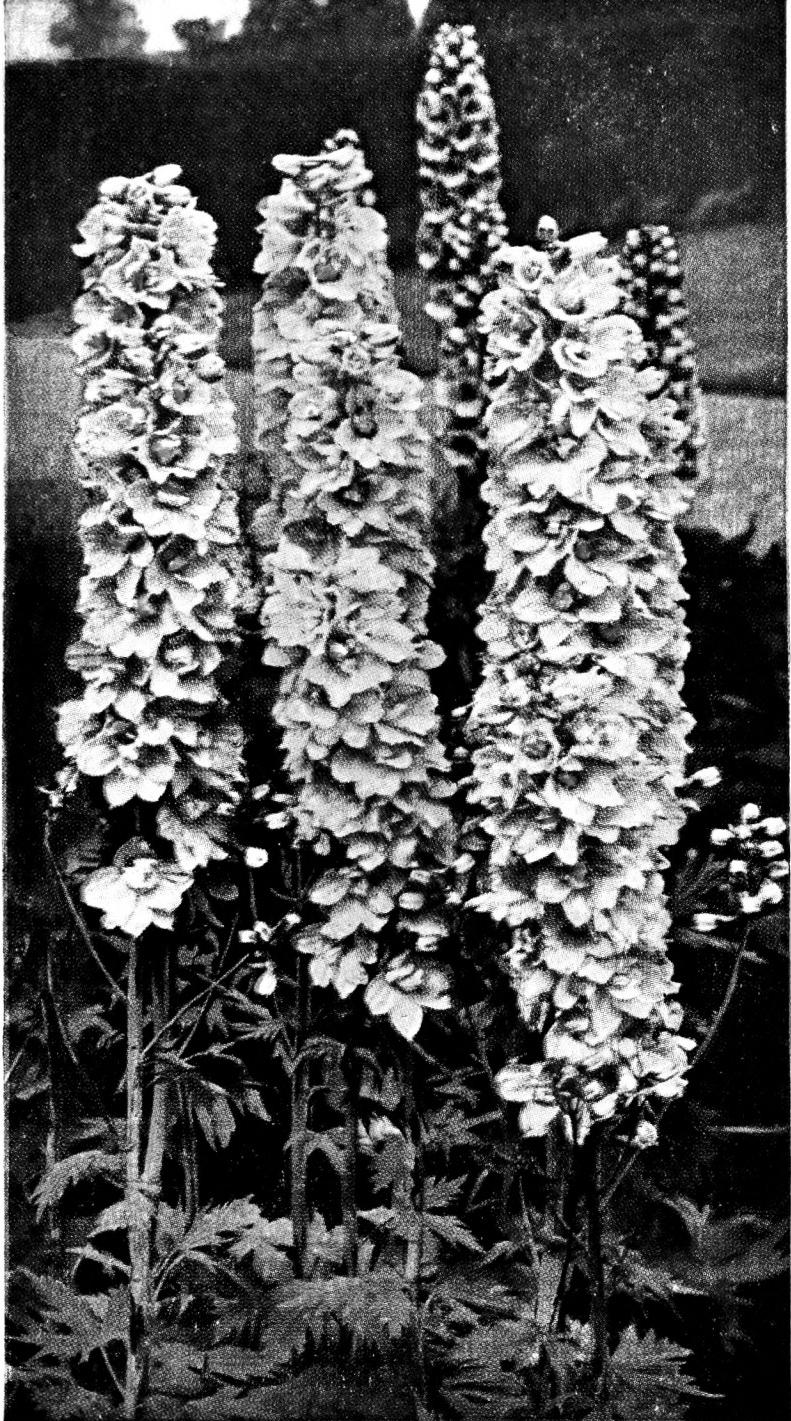
Per bushel.....	\$0.40	Per bale.....	\$4.00
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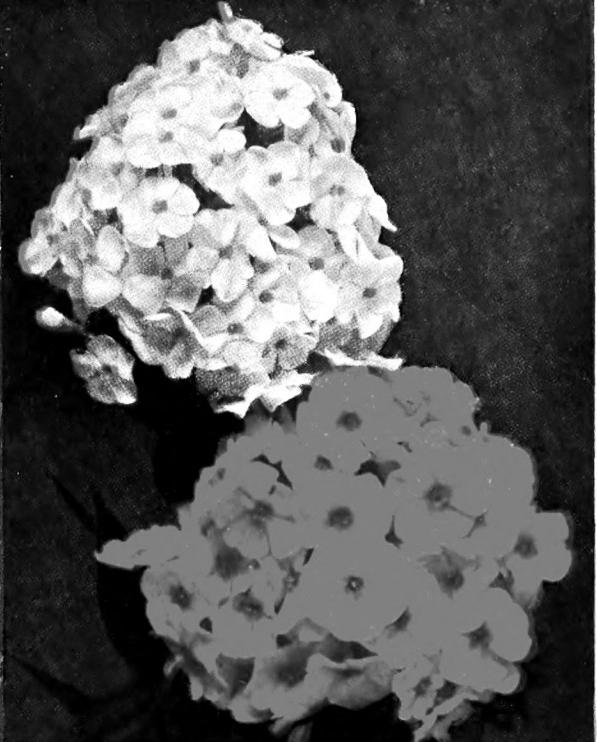
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Drive out to LEHDE'S NURSERY on French Road, just off Clinton Street (Route 354).



DELPHINIUM HYBRIDS



PHLOX



GAILLARDIA



CHRYSANTHEMUMS



COLUMBINE



JAPANESE BARBERRY HEDGE

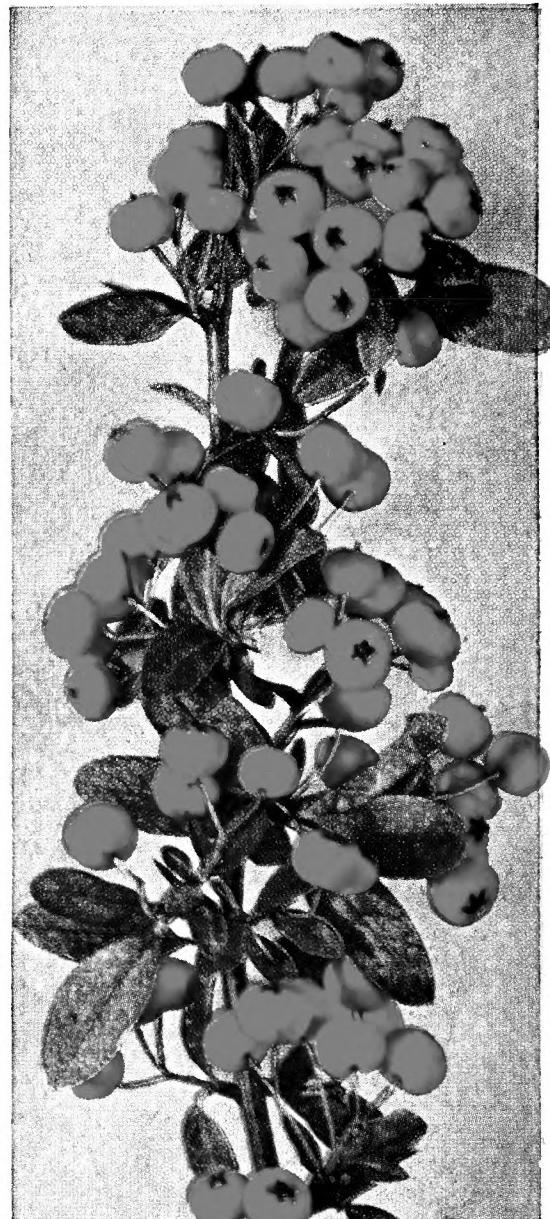
Edward Lehde Nurseries
French Road, near Clinton Street,
Gardenville, N. Y.



SILVER CEDAR



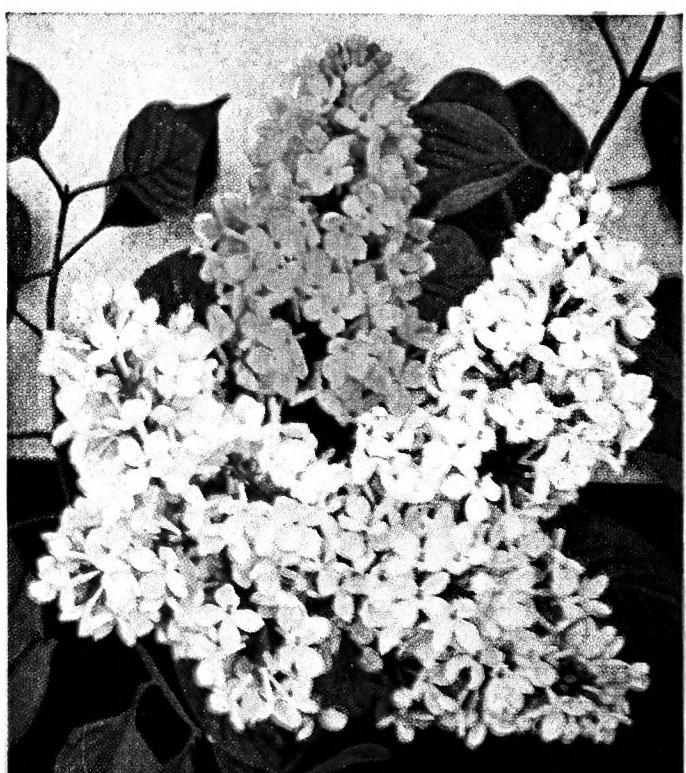
BUDDLEIA
Ile de France



PYRACANTHA (Firethorn)



FORSYTHIA



LILACS